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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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VOL. XXIII NO. 42 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

U.S. Supreme Court Award On Gold Clause

Govt. Wins But Victory Partial

Loses In Federal Bond Cases

Cotton In New York Market Advances Dollar Per Bale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Government wins the Gold Clause decision.

The Government's victory is partial. It wins on private issues but loses in Federal bond cases.

Not In Case Of Private Bonds

Amid scenes of tense excitement, the Supreme Court delivered the eagerly awaited decision, on the Gold clause.

It decided:

Firstly, in favour of the Government's contention that the Gold Clause does not apply in the case of private bonds;

Secondly, the Court decided against Government case in Federal bonds.

Chief Justice Hughes announced that private gold clause obligations need not be paid off in gold or in an equivalent amount of devalued currency.

To Be Paid In Gold

Regarding Government gold clause bonds, these must be paid off in gold or in an equivalent amount of devalued currency. Government gold obligations could not be paid off on dollar-for-dollar basis. This means, in effect that, for every thousand dollar gold bond Government must pay 1,690 dollars.

Justice Hughes declared the Court was not concerned with the wisdom of the law suspending gold payments but the question was one of power, not of politics.

On the announcement of the decision, cotton in New York advanced over a dollar per bale.—Reuter's Special.

RELIEF FOR WORLD MARKETS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The cloud overhanging all the markets of the world has been removed by the United States Supreme Court decision in the Gold Clause cases. The immediate result was the rush for buying orders on Wall Street which caused general advance in which railroads, as they stood to lose most by an adverse decision were especially prominent.

Commodities also spurted up but the emergency closure was applied on the Chicago Wheat Market in order to prevent excessive fluctuations and speculation.

A prominent financier interviewed by Reuter in London stated. "I consider the decision generally bullish, mainly because it removes a very great uncertainty which caused the traders and manufacturers to hold up normal orders which will now be released, thus tending swiftly to accelerate the long overdue recovery."

The situation is likened to that existing in Britain during war time when it was legally possible to pay gold but actually impossible.

MAJOR VICTORY FOR NEW DEAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

President Roosevelt's new deal scored a major victory in the gold clauses.

The Supreme Court held to be invalid the Congressional resolution that the Government obligations need not be paid in gold, but it also apparently closed the door to the recovery of damages by ruling that the bond-holders could not sue for redress. The Court ruled that the action of the Government in devaluing the dollar was unconstitutional but also declared that the certificate of bond-holders had sustained no damage therefore no money was to be paid as premium resulting from the Court's decision. Commenting on the decision Mr. Summers, Chairman, House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, said "That is alright. The big trouble was as regards the private cases. We can take care of the Federal cases by legislation without paying a cent."—Reuter's Special.

What Is Gold Clause?

What is this Gold Clause which has loomed large in the picture?

In years 1892-96, there was severe trade depression and the whole financial and economic structure was in danger of collapse, but the crisis was averted by special measures and the adoption of Free Silver Loans issued by the U. S. Treasury which contained a clause at the time of issue that they would be repaid in dollars of certain weight and fineness of gold. When these loans which are falling shortly due were internally floated, America was on the gold standard, and then a dollar of paper currency was convertible into gold at the statutory price of 20.67 dollars per oz. Thus it was one of the conditions that the loans floated at that time were entitled to be paid in dollars or in paper currency which would buy gold at the rate of dollars 20.67 per oz.

But when Mr. Roosevelt assumed the charge of the Presidential gadi of the U. S. A. his Government revalued the dollar to 35 dollars per oz. of gold. Thus the famous case on which the decision has now been given was a test case challening the Congress Resolution No. 10 passed in June 1933 to save the nation from bankruptcy, and its laleged contravention of the fundamental structure of the American constitution.

ITALY'S CONTROL OF IMPORTS

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Feb. 18.

More Government measures are aimed at maintaining the exchange values embodied in the newly issued decree. Steps will be taken to control the goods most directly affecting Italy's development of foreign trade. The type of goods is not specified but reference is made to "imports not strictly necessary."

The Government have also been authorised to make barter arrangements. Subsequent measures will be adopted "to complete. The Fascist Government's programme for the attainment and maintenance of the nation's financial and economic equilibrium."

WRECK NEW CONSTITUTION

Congress Socialists Urge Persistent Obstruction In Legislatures

NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party held yesterday, Mr. Yusuf Mehreally presiding, passed a resolution, among others, for 'wrecking' the new Constitution and to that end urging the Indian National Congress to make the operation of the proposed constitution impossible by capturing the new Legislatures and following a policy of persistent obstruction thereby eventually compelling the Government to suspend the sham constitution.

The meeting further resolved to organise an All-India Detenu Day on March 3 next.—United Press.

CONGRESS PARTY SPRING SURPRISE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

I understand that the Congress Party has decided on following their original decision about the boycott of social functions and will not attend the foundation-stone laying ceremony by the Viceroy to-morrow afternoon of the Imperial Agricultural Institute near Delhi. It was anticipated that the Congress members might attend this function which, unlike social gatherings such as a tea party or dinner, is connected with the opening up of an important and beneficent institution, whatever the difference opinion on the transfer of the Institute from Pusa to Delhi. The decision of the party to boycott to-morrow's function therefore came as a surprise to several moderate non-official members and particularly the officials.

RAILWAY BUDGET

150 Token Cut Motions!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The principle of "no supplies before redress of grievances" will be asserted by the Congress Party in the Assembly over the Rail-budget.

Mr .Desai and Mr. Satyamurti have given notice proposing to reduce to one rupee the demand for the Railway Board whereas Mr. Nilkant Das has proposed the total rejection of the demand.

The Congress, the Independent and the Nationalist parties will meet to-morrow to determine their respective attitudes on the question of refusal of supplies.

150 TOKEN CUTS!

In the meantime members of the Assembly are giving numerous motions and token cuts in order to ventilate various grievances against the Railway administration. Already 150 token cuts have been given notice of. Of these Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed proposes to raise the question of the Statutory Railway Board. Mr. Piracha intends to discuss the employment of Muslims in Railway services. Prof. Ranga would urge amenities for third class passengers.

Mr. Giri would press for adoption of the Whitley Commission recommendations and Mr. Nilkant Das would propose the Indianisation of Railway Services.—A. P.

FROM A. I. C. C. SECRETARIAT

PATNA, Feb. 18

The latest information elicited from the Congress Head Office reveals that while the permanent Secretariat of the A.I.C.C. is functioning at Allahabad under the Assistant Secretary, the President and the General Secretary will continue to hold the camp office in Patna.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is expected to return here from Delhi on February 20.—United Press.

Further Cut In Salaries Urged

BEHEADED IN BERLIN PRISON

Hitler Declines Exercising Prerogative Of Mercy To Two Women Spies

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Feb. 18.

It is officially announced that the two women, Frau Benita von Falkenhayn and Frau Renite von Natzner who were sentenced to death on the 16th instant for betraying the military secrets were executed in the courtyard of the prison at Berlin this morning, Herr Hitler having declined to exercise the prerogative of mercy.

Two other accused, Fraulein Irene von Jena, a Polish citizen, and George von Sosnowsky were sentenced to life penal servitude.

Von Falkenhayn is identical with Baroness Vonberg her marriage with Vonberg having been dissolved a fortnight ago.

THEY ARE NOT RED SHIRTS

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18

Mr. Obaidullah Khan son of Dr. Khan Sahib M.L.A., wires to the "United Press" as follows:

"The Associated Press report dated 14th instant describing Nauroz and Ghairat, alleged absconders, as Red Shirts, is totally wrong."—United Press.

"Not Members Of Red Shirt Organisation"

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18

The Associated Press has received letters signed by Mr. Rab Nawaz describing himself as Salari Azam Commander-in-Chief of the Frontier Redshirts, who says, that Ghairat and Nauroz, outlaws who were captured alive by the police at Utmanzai on Friday, have never been member of the Redshirt organisation nor participated in their parades or other political activities.—A. P.

M.L.C's Attack On Extravagant Budget

"Why Not Celebrate Silver Jubilee By Giving Rs. Two Lakhs To Agriculturists?"

No less than eleven members spoke on Monday when the Budget discussion started on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Practically all the speeches fell flat, and very few succeeded in making any impression on the members of the House which contained at no time during the discussion more than 40 members.

Why Restore Salary 'Cuts'?

Everyone of those who spoke, opposed the restoration of cuts and asked for remission of revenue.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that it was gastronomical reasons that brought the British to India and also brought about the French revolution. He asked the Government to beware and learn from past history.

Maharaja Of Gondal's Example

Mr. Tairsee suggested that two lakhs of rupees should be given to the agriculturists to commemorate their Majesties' Silver Jubilee as the Maharaja of Gondal did by remitting taxes for one year.

Ban On "Vande Mataram"

Rao Bahadur Chitale referred to the Governmental circular banning the singing of "Vande Mataram" before officials and said that no self-respecting Indian would tolerate such an order.

Mr. Winterbotham characterised the Budget as a "Marking Time Budget" because it expected better times to come to improve the present financial position of the Government.

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay Legislative Council commenced the budget discussion on Monday at 2 p.m. in the Council Hall, with the Hon'ble Sir A. M. K. Dahlavi in the chair.

As if in response to the questions raised by some of the members on Friday when the J. P. C. report consideration was taken up, copies of the J. P. C. report were supplied to all the members on Monday.

QUESTION HOUR.

During question time, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, (Karachi) asked whether the Government were taking any steps to effect the separation of Sind from Bombay administratively; and if it would be done before the introduction of the forthcoming reforms.

He also asked as to what were the exact terms of separation and the nature of the proposed interim separate administration.

The Home Member, replied that no steps were being taken towards separation and Government had no information regarding the terms of separation and the nature of the proposed interim administration.

SALSETTE LANDS.

Replying to Mr. B. P. Wadke (Bombay City, South), the Finance Member, stated that the High Court decisions declaring that holders of land under the permanent settlement in Salsette were full proprietors of the land and could not be subjected to non-agricultural assessment for erecting buildings on the land, did not affect the validity of Government's right to levy non-agricultural assessment on those lands. In 1907 Government had sanctioned the rates of non-agricultural assessment to be levied in the Salsette Taluka, but those rates were actually levied from 1916 onwards and the Government had at that time given an assurance to the landholders that non-agricultural assessment paid by them would be refunded if a 'final' court decided that Government were not entitled to levy any such non-agricultural assessment.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The Budget discussion then proceeded.

After the question hour the President before the Budget was taken up for discussion said that on the first day of the discussion each member should be allotted only 20 minutes. He also asked the speakers not to repeat their arguments. Dr. M. K. Dixit said that before the House proceeded to discuss the Budget, the Finance Member should state as to how much the crops in Gujarat were affected by the recent frost.

The Finance Member said that he had informed the House all that could be said in his speech. For further information the Deputy Commissioners were making enquiries and as soon as the information was received the House would be informed. Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked if the information would be available before the Finance Bill is introduced, so that the members would know how to vote.

The Finance Member said that he would try to get the information as soon as possible.

NOT OUT OF WOOD YET.

Dewan Bahadur Patil (East Kandesh) referred to His Excellency the Governor's speech wherein it was stated that the salary cut was an emergency one and that its abolition was the first thing to be performed in view of the improved financial position of the Presidency. He quoted extracts from the Finance Member's speech to refute the argument that the financial position of the Bombay Presidency had improved. As such there was no justification, he said, for the restoration of salary cuts of Government servants. On the other hand, Dewan Bahadur Patil put in a plea for a further cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries in the interests of the taxpayer. "May the money thus obtained be given, in the name of the King Emperor to the relief of the poor agriculturists," he concluded.

TAIRSEE SPEAKS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee catching the President's eye next, said in the course of his speech that he fully sympathised with the Finance Member when he said that he had to look to the inheritance that was left back to him by his predecessor while framing the budget, and hence had his limitations.

The remissions and suspensions proposed in the budget were very high and the land revenue was so high that the Finance Member had to fall back upon suspensions. The economic condi-

(Continued on page 9).

Intriguing Problem For Congress M.L.As.

To Attend Or Not To Attend European Group's Dinner

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

It was Labour Leader day in the Assembly and they are now a strong trio. Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Ranga form a formidable combine and had their full say. Though all the three Bills dealt with to-day were born of Whitley Commission's report, the Departmental Division threw two of them in charge of the Home Member as they related to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

The proceedings were interesting to those who had a heart to feel for miserable conditions of the poor and the speech made by Sir Henry Craik pleased Labour members for its genuine touch of sympathy.

JOKE OF THE DAY.

But to the visitors in gallery the proceedings hardly held any interest and all they got out of the day's work was exchange of shots at the question-hour. The best joke of the day was when a Congress member asked in all seriousness whether, a member of the Assembly was being pursued by a C.I.D and a constable.

The Home Member at once accepted the statement to be true and all ears were up to know how he would explain this confession. Then came the answer from Sir Henry Craik: "only the member so shadowed is myself." It was an excellent joke and the retort by a member: "has the Home Member been a revolutionary" was lost in laughter.

WALK-OUT INCIDENT.

An incident took place in the House and I record it, as it is likely to lead to interesting development. President wanted the House to hear a message from the Governor-General. Babu Shri Prakash taken unawares hurriedly walked out of the House while Mr. Gadgil refused to get up. The Congress leader was

(Cnotinued on Page 7)

STOP PRESS

MCKENNA PEPPER POOL.

(Special Cable.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.

Mr. Reginald Mckenna was extremely surprised that his name was mentioned in connection with the pepper pool when he arrived on holiday.

He said he was merely a shareholder of James and Shakespeare and was not concerned with the flotation and management.

HOARE AND C. D. PRISONERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. McGovern asked for the number of persons imprisoned as a result of various national demands for Indian freedom where either sedition or rioting was alleged.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the question was it such general terms that it was impossible give figures beyond saying that the total number of civil disobedience prisoners had now fallen to 76.

Mr. Thorp drew attention to the publication in the press in India of the Home Department's confidential circular dated Nov. 23 1934 and inquired what steps are being taken to prevent similar disclosures in future.

Sir S. Hoare replied, he had nothing to add to the Government India's Home Member's remarks in that regard in the Assembly on Jan. 21.—Reuter.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately Science graduate teaching experience preferred. Apply at once. Box No. 3706, "Bombay Chronicle."

Dacca University — Applications are invited for a Readership in Modern History for two years in the first instance, on a salary within the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application with testimonials and names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 15th March, 1935. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (9659).

Wanted:—Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing & Finishing Experts (experienced) for up-country Woollen Mills. Apply stating age, experience, qualifications, with testimonials (Bombay people personally). Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner Fort. (3703).

University of Dacca:—Applications are invited for the Professorship in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a period of two years in the first instance, with effect from November, 1935. Nine copies of application with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 30th April, 1935. For full particulars apply to the Registrar. (9656)

Wanted Branch Managers, Travellers, Canvassing Agents (either sex) and Watch Repairers, Capability, Reliability and Security required. Box 3690, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted following staff qualified to teach English, Persian, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Urdu, Mental and Moral Philosophy, History and Economics up to B.A. Honours standard. Pay according to qualifications. The scales operating at the college are Professor 150—10—250, Assistant Professor 125—15/2—200, and Lecturer 100—10—150. Applicants should be M.A or B.A. Honours. They should clearly state the languages taken and minimum salary wanted. Applications should reach the Principal Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur Sind, by 25th February, 1935. (9653).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).

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Wanted—Secondhand or new Oilexpellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Boilers. Shanker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

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Rs. 10,00,000 will be advanced against mortgages of Estates, Jewellery, Factory or goods write call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road, Bible Society Building, Third Floor, (3695).

To Loan Rs. 25,000 to going Banking, Financial or Insurance concern. Apply Box No. 3660, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Good Opportunity for Schools.— For Sale:—School benches books for Library and some useful articles for Laboratory, etc. can be had at the following place. See Mr. H. N Shah, Mani Mansion, Dr. Wilson Street, Bombay 4. (3702).

For Sale. Complete British made talkie equipment in perfect working order as good as new. Used only for three months (sound equal to any best make). One public-address system useful for big meetings. Three Auditorium Epoch loud-speakers. Two main amplifiers, one AC & one DC. On Rottary Convertor 600 wts.—one cinema lense. Four German Nitsh talkie equipment and photo electric cell. One all wave battery redio set. Apply to: Lachmandas Hotchand, near Cloth Market Karachi (9645).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for guniting an Old Steel Reservoir and will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality before 4 p.m. the 26th of February, 1935.

For details please apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
9660.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Liquid Chlorine required by the Municipality during the year 1935-36 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 25th February, 1935.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's office.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKER,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office, Surat.
Dated 12th Feb., 1935.
9662.

NOTICE

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
In the matter of the VIRGIN MILLS, LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Virgin Mills, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1935, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before the meeting, a statement in the prescribed form, containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
Joint Liquidator.
Bombay, 18th February, 1935.
9663.

Public Notices

DELHI JOINT WATER BOARD

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1935, for the supply of Electric Goods, Packing and General Engine Stores, required for use at Water Works, during the year ending the 31st March, 1936.

Tender forms can be had on application on payment of Rupees Two each.

(Sd.) SOHAN LAL, R.B., M.B.E.
Secretary.
Delhi Joint Water Board.
9661.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 19th Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1935.
(9667)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY No. 501 OF 1934.

Re: CHAINRAI KHIALDAS and CHATRUMAL MENGHRAJ, trading as Speculators in Gold and Silver at Karanjia Building, Kolsa Molla, Mandvi, Bombay, No. 3: .. Debtors.

Ex-Parte: DWARKADAS BASHMAL: .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 15th day of February, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor Chamrai Khialdas as an Insolvent.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1935.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
9669.

Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, PARTITIONS, COUNTER, FANS & 3 MOTOR CARS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Provisional Official Liquidator of Messrs. Strauss & Co. Ltd., sell by Public Auction at "Kaiser-i-Hind" Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Pier, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the Office Furniture, such as partitions, counter, electric ceiling fans, writing tables Remington Typewriters "Gestetner," cheque writer, filecabinets, chairs, book-stands, and 1 "Graham" & 2 "Chevrolette" motor-cars in perfect order, etc.

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Havana „	11th „	21st „

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MALABAR MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Wage-cut Follows Reduction Of Working Hours

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

A Strike has been declared by the workers of The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., of Kallai. In order that they may be enabled to have correct view of the situation here, we are hereby giving a short history of the events culminating in this momentous decision.

This particular company is the only textile spinning factory in Malabar. With a high wall of protection within which the textile industry has been entrenched, the public of the country are entitled to demand of this company a liberal treatment of its workers. But their natural apathy in such matters has been till now allowing the company to pocket all the profit arising out of the legislative measures of protection as also the remarwable spirit of swadeshi engendered in the public mind during the last 4 or 5 years. It is remarkable that, while its sister textile companies in Bombay and Ahmedabad are paying their labourers at Rs. 30/ and Rs. 40/ per mensem, the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co., enjoying all the privileges and protection which the former get, are paying less than 1/3rd of their wages. It will be found on an examination of the revelent papers that, even after paying living wages to its workers the company can have a reasonable rate of return to the money they have invested. But the company authorities did not find their way to raise the conditions of labour and measures of retrenchment were carried into effect some time back.

LESS HOURS, LESS WAGES.

While the workers were growing more and more bitter about these measures of retrenchment a new element came to have its play. By the beginning of January 1935 the factory Act, reducing the hours of work from 60 to 54 came into effect. Instead of reducing the hours of work from 10 to 9 on all working days the millowners of Calicut fixed the hours at 10 hours for 5 days and 4 on the 6th effecting a proportionate cut in wages. This created a flutter in labour ranks and a vigorous agitation was carried on to observe the spirit of the Act. The Proprietors of this company were of the few who readily agreed to their reasonable demand they reduced the hours from 10 to 9. But the intention concealed behind this only was made known later when it was announced that a proportionate cut in wages has been effected. This increased the discontent of the workers who were already getting starvation wages and would far rather work for 60 or 70 hours a week than get reduced wages.

VICTIMISATION ALLEGED.

On Feb. 9th last Sjt. Manart Appu a worker of the company was dismissed on the ground that he was one of the workers who actively participated in the labour union organisation, and who made a speech on Feb. 7th at Kallai, a suburb of Calicut. This was the last straw and all the workers in the department in which he was working withdrew from work. At a meeting of the workers held on Feb. 10th it was decided to declare a strike unless the demands of the workers were conceded by the company authorities.

This being the case we appeal to you in the name of humanity to render all possible help to the distressed strikers. You will kindly bear in mind that in their struggle for existence, the workers were given no quarter and the strike was actually forced on them. We hope you will exercise your influence in the cause of the workers. The smallest amount of contribution in this, in cash or in other forms of service, will be greatly accepted.

To-night! **To-night!**

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Girl's Aeroplane Romance

Alleged Elopement With Punjabi Youth

An aeroplane, for the first time in the annals of aviation in India, is stated to have been employed in a romantic flight in which a Madrasi girl and a Punjabi youth are alleged to have eloped, though it is stated both of them were married persons.

The girl, who is seventeen years old, belongs to a respectable family in Madras and is stated to be studying for the Matriculation examination.

After flying to Bangalore from Madras and then proceeding to Bombay in the middle of last week, they were both, it is stated, staying in a building in Lamington Road.

They were ultimately traced by relatives on Saturday last, when they were taken to custody by the police, on a warrant at the instance of the girl's brother, who recognised them and informed the police.

Flew To Bangalore

R. N. Kapoor, the Punjabi youth, is stated to be a broker employed in Messrs. Stephen and Co., Madras.

Residing near the house of the girl, Kapoor is said to have been on friendly terms with her for about six months. It is alleged that though each of them was already married, letters were exchanged between them.

On 23rd January, Kapoor and the girl, it appears, flew to Bangalore, on an aeroplane. From there they proceeded to Mysore and then returned to Bangalore. About the 27th of January they came to Bombay and were stopping in a building in the Lamington Road.

Meanwhile, the brother of the girl, who had been searching for her, came to Bombay in the middle of last week.

On the 15th instant a warrant was issued against Kapoor and was executed on Saturday.

Kapoor is also married and it is stated, his wife is staying at Calcutta.

Mr. P. V. Saraf is appearing for the complainant, the brother of the girl, in the case which is shortly to come up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon.

The girl's name has not been revealed.

STABBED OPERATOR AT PHONE

Ill-feeling Among Byculla Club Clerks Leads To Alleged Assault

The Byculla Club, one of the oldest and most exclusive Clubs in India, was the scene of a serious stabbing affray on Saturday evening.

It is alleged that bad feeling had been existing amongst some clerks on the staff and this culminated in a knife-attack on a telephone operator.

The victim Patrick Gonsalves was attending to his duties when Xavier Barrett, alias Barretto, employed as a storekeeper, is alleged to have stabbed Gonsalves, on the neck.

The victim was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where, it is stated, he is progressing as well as can be expected.

Barett, was taken into custody and is under observation.

KARNATAK AMATEURS STAGE "KALIDASA"

Meritorious Performance Delights Large Audience At Bombay Theatre

Lovers of Karnatak drama mustered strong at the Bombay Theatre on Saturday to witness the performance of "Kalidasa" under the auspices of the Natyakala Seva Sangh, a group of amateurs who are doing yeoman service in the cause of their ancient culture in Bombay.

The plot of the drama is very simple, and this coupled with excellent acting enabled even those could not understand the language to follow the theme without any difficulty.

Countess Vera Crassi, who spoke a few words, said that in the presentation of the life of Kalidasa, the producers had brought together a splendid plot, brilliant talent, and a wealth of melody. They relied, she said, for perfection of the dramatic characterisation upon Mr. Hemsing's rendering of the part of the hero, Mr. Upadhaya as the heroine, and Mr. Sheshadri as Raja Bhoj. And what should she say of Kalidasa, India's greatest poet? Quoting the classic Sanscrit Quotation from the great poet, "Kamalay Kamaloth Pathi"—"A lotus within a lotus'—she said India was the lotus in the world's garden of poetry, and Kalidasa was the lotus within that lotus.

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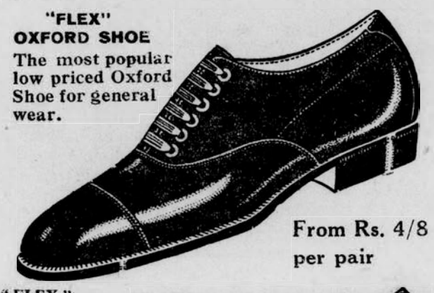

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PRIMUS STOVE EXPLOSION

Two Victims Of Disaster In Cathedral St. Succumb To Injuries

Two of the four persons who were on Saturday admitted to the G. T. Hospital following the explosion of a Primus Stove at their residence at Dawodji Chawl at Cathedral Street, succumbed to their injuries on Sunday.

Jankibai, wife of Kanaiyalal Rowjee, was preparing some "tooth-powder" in a primus stove when all of a sudden the stove burst and Kanaiyalal, Jankibai, and their two sons, Bhujalal and Puranmal, sustained severe burns.

They were later removed to the G T Hospital where Jankibai and Pooranmal succumbed to the injuries.

At the inquest on their bodies yesterday the Coroner's Jury returned the verdict: "Shock from burns sustained from the explosion of an old Primus Stove."

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a visit to Jubbulpore on or about February 27.

SWEETMEAT SHOP ROBBED AT THANA

Trunk Containing Cash And Silk Removed By Burglars

Burglar gangs are reaping a rich harvest in the suburbs. Barbenders and cat-burglars have for sometime now disturbed the peace of suburban residents and on several occasions have relieved them of valuable property.

Late on Saturday night or the early hours of Sunday morning the sweet-meat shop of Ramatilal Kishorilal, situated on the main Road near Thana Railway Station, was broken into and a trunk containing cash and silk to the value of Rs. 400 was stolen. The thieves are reported to have effected an entrance through a side door. Kishorilal and his servants who were asleep on the verandah were not disturbed and only discovered that the shop had been burgled when they awoke in the morning. The District police have been informed and are making enquiries.

RETRENCHMENT IN DHRANGADHRA STATE

Maharaja's Anxiety To Have Peace & Goodwill

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Feb. 16.

It is known that His Highness the Maharaja Shri Ghansyamsinhji of Dhrangadhra State is taking keen personal interest in the administration, after the retirement of Dewan Mansinhji. A comprehensive scheme of retrenchment and economy is under discussion, and as preliminary steps many higher posts have been abolished in order to lessen top-heavy expenditure of the State. His Highness attends the office regularly and listens to the grievances of the people.

But deportation orders, securities etc., will have to be cancelled if an era of peace and goodwill between the ruler and the ruled is to be inaugurated.

It is hoped His Highness will cancel all deportation orders and securities, before he sails for England for arranging the education of the Prince.

POLICE RAID, ARRESTS AND SEIZURES

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 15.

To-day Sardar Vallabhbhai, with Sjt. Balvantrai, Thakore, the President, and Mr. Malik, the Engineer, visited the Municipality Water Works Drainage Station and Workshops and also other departments.

SUTTA RAID.

The police to-day all of a sudden raided some bungalows, believed to be sutta gambling dens and arrested some persons who were dealing in American futures. In the course of the search, about four hundred rupees and papers were found.

ALLEGED DACOIT ARRESTED

One notorious dacoit, Hasan Ibrahim Moos, who is alleged to have taken the lives of many persons and committed theft many times in Baroda State, Rajpipla and Broach Districts, and who was wanted by police for a long time, was arrested to-day by Mr. Laher, the D.S.P. of Kaira District.

Political Stalemate In Kathiawad

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Feb. 17.

The political atmosphere of Kathiawar seems to be at a standstill. After the ban of Kathiawar Political Conference by Dhrangadhra State, and subsequent events, all efforts for revising the atmosphere have not borne tangible results. Such is the fate of Kathiawar Youth Conference also.

The leaders of Kathiawar can bestir themselves and hold some Conference of workers of Kathiawar to discuss various problems.

Advantage can easily be taken of Sjt. Manilal Kothari who is at Joravarnagar for a very long time, being a deportee. There are workers like Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari, Sjt. Venilal Buch, and others who can initiate matters and wake up the youth of Kathiawar from their sleep.

The ports problem, customs hardships, position of States people, and many other important problems are looming large in the horizon.

DROWNED BY ACCIDENT IN MILL TANK

"Asphyxiation due to accidental drowning" was the verdict recorded by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of Tulsiram Bhagole.

Tulsiram was a mill-worker working in the Victoria Mills. It appears he went on Sunday morning to have his bath in the tank in the Mills. At about eleven the body was found floating by the brother of the deceased.

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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

ATTEMPTED TO ENTER POLICE OFFICER'S HOUSE

Purshottam Jaipal who attempted to enter the residence of the Superintendent of Police, C. Division, at Sheppard Road, on Saturday evening, was arrested by the Nagpada police.

The Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 50 till February 22, to enable the police to trace his antecedents.

In accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Nagpur Municipal Committee, the Congress Flag was hoisted on the Municipal Town Hall building at 8 a.m. on Sunday morning with due pomp and ceremony.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS AT CINEMA

Film Fan Testifies To Catching Them Red-Handed

Two persons who are alleged to have attempted to pick the pockets of Cinema fans were on Sunday night arrested by the Nagpada police.

It is stated that Noor Mahomed Gulam Mahomed and Fakirmahomed Shaikh Farid, the two accused in question, were standing at the ticket window of the Coronation Cinema, Grant Road, watching the pockets of persons taking out money for the purchase of tickets.

When one man put his hand into the ticket window, the second accused is said to have cut the lining of the complainant's waistcoat which was being held by the first accused.

The complainant felt a jerk and looking round saw the accused and caught them redhanded.

The Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon remanded them to police custody till February 25.

Help Kidneys
Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Quadrangular Tournament In September?

(BY JO C. MAITRA.)

Cricket

MOVE TO HOLD QUADRANGULAR EARLY.

In view of the Australian visit next cold weather, it is proposed to hold the Quadrangular Tournament in September this year, instead of at the end of November or the beginning of December as usual. Since the Australians are going to play in Bombay in the latter period, a change in the Quadrangular season is imperative, I agree. But the question is whether September is the most suitable time for it. It is generally admitted that it is not. Several years of experience, when the Quadrangular Tournament was being played at that time, has proved that to the hilt.

VAGARIES OF THE MONSOON.

Rain is a factor on which you cannot speculate with any degree of certainty of success. Chances are that the whole Tournament may be washed out by the vagaries of the monsoon. I doubt very much, therefore, if the risk is worth undertaking. Those who favour the early season, contend that if the Tournament is played before the All-India matches against Australia, it will save the Board of Control from holding Trial matches again for the selection of the All-India Eleven. Because, it is said, all the probables for the International matches will be participating in the Quadrangular Carnival and it will be easy for the selectors to pick up their team from amongst them.

QUADRANGULAR'S RESTRICTED CIRCLE.

I beg to differ from this contention altogether. From the very nature of the Tournament, it is impossible to give proper trial to all the aspirants to the All-India colours. It being restricted to four communities, only members of those communities can participate in the Tournament. Anglo-Indians, Christians and Jews who are as much the sons of the soil as anybody else have no place in these scheme of things. Consequently, they are bound to be left out of consideration. Then again in the selection of players for the four favoured communities, the Board of Control and their selectors have no hand. It, therefore, happens that many of those who belong to one or the other community but hail from outside the Bombay Presidency, do not either get an invitation to play in the Trial matches or fail to catch the eye of the Quadrangular selectors.

DIFFERENT BASIS FOR TEST TRIALS.

The basis of the Test Trials are also different. While in the Quadrangular a player has to play against a particular set of players belonging to one community, in the Test Trials he may be placed against any combination and given sufficient trial to bring forth his best. In support of my contentions, I would only point out the trial matches which were held before the Quadrangular last year. If anybody can prove to satisfaction that they were not a farce, I would bow down to him. For all these reasons, I submit that the Quadrangular Tournament, if held in September, is hardly likely to produce the results for which it is propose dto be shifted earlier.

GIVE PRACTICE FIRST, THEN TEST.

In consideration of the above, I have omitted another important factor. September is too early—from an All-India point of view—for a cricketer to be in perfect condition and form. Even in Bombay where the season is supposed to start late in summer, they get very little practice. With what justification, then, could players be selected when they had little opportunity of coming into their own? In the circumstances, would it also be right to make the selections so far ahead of the first All-India match?

INDIA'S LIMITED RESOURCES.

From a careful scrutiny of the itinerary of our visitors, it does not seem practicable to play out the Quadrangular during their stay in this country. It is also very doubtful if the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India could be held next season with certain amount of success. When deliberating on these questions, we have to consider several factors which are a handicap to this country. First of all, we have to bear in mind that, in the absence of professional players, we have to depend solely on amateurs, and their number is not large either. Then it is impossible for the latter class of people to get away from their ordinary avocations whenever they like.

A COUNTRY OF LONG DISTANCES.

Besides, India is a country of long distances. It not only takes one's time and energy to an abounding degree but also costs a good deal of money, which a poor country like India can ill-afford to provide. As it is, the Australian visit is going to cost this country a large sum of money. The English and Olympic tours next year will also tax our resources to a considerable extent. It is, therefore, highly necessary that we should direct our energies into proper channels and marshall all our resources for the attainment of that end. I wish our local authorities take up the question with the Board of Control and plan out their programme in consultation and co-operation with them, so that there may not be any waste of our resources of any kind and at the same time, they might be utilized to best purpose.

MONSOON HAS NO TERROR FOR LOCAL CRICKET GODS.

Meanwhile, I am surprised to find that our localGymkhanas and clubs are going ahead with the arrangement of their seasonal fixtures, and that, too, in the same old way. Evidently, they have forgotten the lessons which the monsoon taught them year after year by playing ducks and drakes with their engagements. I fail to understand how they would be able to go through their fixtures, if rains do not permit them. I am sure Jupiter Pluvins will not hold on just to satisfy our cricket gods who seem anxious to finish the Quadrangular soon.

WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

While these arrangements of seasonal fixtures are going on, it would be interesting to know what became of the League Tournament which the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association was going to inaugurate this season. Unless steps are taken early, I am afraid, another season, or perhaps more, will pass off without its materialisation. I wonder what Mr. V. S. Dongre, the Secretary, is doing in the matter?

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6)

siastic members of the Schools Committee. But it is almost nothing compared to what has still to be done.

There are two ways to solve the problem and prevent an unnecessary and criminal waste of the first years of youth. The infant classes must be put in charge of a qualified graduate with teacher's qualifications (preferably lady graduates with B.A B.T.). If the little children could be interested, they would willingly attend school, and a good beginning will create in them the urge to learn. A more thorough, though a more costly method is to start "pre-schools" with an interesting curriculum of games, music, drill, kindergarten and story-telling which will gradually interest the child in education. This work can easily be taken up by honorary social workers and institutions entrusted with welfare work. The present method of employing attendance-prefects who go from house to house with their thick canes, attempting to terrorise the children into attending schools, produces the opposite effect. The children learn to fear the prefect and the teachers, and to hate the schools

Curricula

Another great drawback of municipal schools is the want of coordination between their curricula and the curricula of recognised High Schools. English does not form part of the primary school curricula generally, with the result that pupils who pass the fourth standard cannot be admitted into the first standard of high schools because they have not learnt the English alphabet and primer whilst the English first reader is taught in the vernacular fifth standard. Similarly students who pass the vernacular finals from the central schools find it difficult to obtain admission to the English fourth standard of the high schools. Besides Municipal schools are not recognised by the Educational Department of the Government and, therefore, great hardship and difficulties are experienced by the students who have to undergo unnecessary formalities Even when they are admitted into the higher classes, the students drag on behind the other class boys on account of their inefficient education they were given in Municipal schools. The curriculum of municipal schools must be improved and co-ordinated with the curriculum of the high schools, and Government should forthwith recognise the municipal schools.

FUNDS FOR JAMIA MILLIA

Doctor Ansari's Appeal To The Muslim Community

DEPUTATIONS TO TOUR COUNTRY: BOMBAY'S QUOTA

The following appeal has been issued by Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Chancellor of the Jamia Millia, the National Muslim University of Delhi:—

The Jamia Millia Islamia is perhaps the greatest educational enterprise of the Indian Mussalmans of the twentieth century. When, about fifteen years ago, we took stock of our strength and resources, and discovered that our education was in alien hands, our youth being brought up on ideals destructive of all that was most valuable and enduring in our life and culture, and our society being rapidly disintegrated by individual selfishness and indifference to its needs; when, in short, everything foretold the onset of a mortal disease, the late Sheikh-ul-Hind and a few other brave idealists came together and laid the foundations of the Jamia Millia Islamia. Since then the Jamia has had to struggle against all manner of adversity, but thanks to the tact, the sympathy, and the far-sightedness of some of its patrons, the unwavering resolution of those who had undertaken to serve it and the general appreciation of its value by the Muslim community as a whole, the Jamia has been steadily growing into a better and better institution, with a wide and healthy influence. It is raidlpy becoming a cultural centre where Mussalmans of all classes and all opinions can come together, because it is about the only force that is working for unity and solidarity.

WHAT IT IS DOING

The Jamia has so far sent out nearly 2,500 students of varying qualifications, who in different walks of life and according to their ability are disseminating the ideals inculcated in the Jamia. Some of these are students from the Arabic Medressahs, whose theological training has been supipemented in the Jamia by a study of English, History and Economics. The Urdu Academy is a means whereby the Jamia has endeavoured to popularise modern standards of criticism and of research, quite as much through its publications as by acquainting the intelligent public with the ideal of learning and the disciplined freedom for which it stands. An almost equally useful service has been rendered by the institution of Extension Lectures, started three years ago. They have brought India into touch with very representative personalities, whose character and social qualities have been as instructive an example as their scholarship, their practical achievements, their heroism. If the Jamia had done nothing more than to invite Rauf Bey and Halide Hanum to India it would have performed a great educational and national service.

MOST REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION

But I believe what counts as the most remarkable contribution of the Jamia to our national life is that it has carried on a constructive educational and cultural enterprise through its own effort and the support of the community, without seeking any aid from the Government. And the fifteen years of its life are a proof that cannot be challenged that there is no lack of idealism, patience and organising ability among the Mussalmans. Already the principles for which the Jamia stands, the methods it follows, and the enthusiasm with which it is being conducted is slowly but surely telling on the general educational life of the Mussalmans.

THE URGENT NEED

It is fifteen years since the Jamia was founded, but although it is now firmly established as an institution and has made a home for itself in many a heart it has no buildings of its own, and the rents of the premises it now occupies are a great drain on its resources. Two years back 250 bighas of land were purchased in Okhla, on a site pleasant and secluded but easy of access. Plans for the buildings are now ready, and it has been decided that the foundation stone should be laid on the 1st of March, and the work of construction be undertaken as soon as possible.

The cost of the buildings immediately required has been estimated at 4½ lakhs, out of which 50,000 in cash—a grant earmarked for the Jamia buildings—and a promise of 1½ lakhs, is all that the Jamia has. The remainder, 2½ lakhs, has still to be collected.

SELF-SACRIFICING STAFF.

The staff of the Jamia have for the past few years been trying to raise their annual expenses which amount to Rs. 56,000, through their own efforts. The circle of "Supporters of the Jamia" which was formed for this purpose has already a membership of over 2,500, whose subscriptions total Rs. 15,000. Grants from some sympathetic States are a further source of income. But there is always a deficit, which is made up by the self-sacrificing zeal of the Jamia staff, who deny themselves not only the minor luxuries but often the necessaries of life to keep the Jamia solvent and able to continue its work.

PROPOSED DEPUTATIONS.

To some other prominent national workers and to me has been entrusted the responsibility of raising, if possible by the end of February 1936, the 2½ lakhs necessary for the Jamia building. I therefore feel it my duty to make an earnest appeal to the whole of the Muslim community and to all those who have the welfare of the nation at heart to help me in this sacred cause, and enable me to raise the funds within the specified time. It has been proposed that the Frontier Province, Punjab and Delhi as one unit, U. P. and Bihar as the second, Bengal, Assam and Burma as the third, C. P. and Bombay as the fourth and Hyderabad and South India as the fifth unit should each contribute 50,000. For this purpose deputations will be sent out by the middle of March, and the programme of their tour will be published in the papers from time to time. But I hope those who share with me the belief in the value of the Jamia as an educational and cultural movement and as an ideal training-ground for the Muslim youth will not wait to be asked, but send their contributions to me or to Dr. Zakir Husain, the Sheikh-ul-Jamia at the earliest opportunity, so that they may be announced when the foundation stone is laid.

AN INVITATION.

I herewith also extend a cordial invitation to all who have sympathy with the ideals of the Jamia to grace with their presence and bless with their prayer the occasion of laying the foundation stone, and strengthen the sacred resolve to love and to serve which this ceremony signifies.

Hard Court Tennis Tournament

MISS LEELA ROW AND BOBB WIN THREE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament which was inaugurated at the Hindu Gymkhana in 1924, saw the end of another successful season last evening. There were only two matches on the card, the finals of the women's Singles and Men's Doubles. In the former, Miss Leela Row had a surprisingly easy victory over Mrs. M. C. Captain and recorded her fourth successive victory in the event. Incidentally she claimed all the three championships, her partner in the women's Doubles being her mother, Mrs. Kshama Row, and in the Mixed Doubles, E. V. Bobb.

KRISHNA PRASAD AND RANBIRSINGH BEATEN.

In the Men's Doubles Final there was a titanic struggle for supremacy, the second set being the longest in the tournament this season. While Bobb and Pereira played a magnificent game, Krishna Prasad found Ranbirsingh who has not been keeping well of late, off colour. Still the losing pair fought with marvellous resourcefulness, and were within a set point several time. But luck was against them and they went down fighting heroically to the end.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the conclusion of the games Hon. Mr. H. V. Divatia who presided over the occasion, made a witty little speech, in the course of which he congratulated the originators of the tournament and the Hindu Gymkhana for providing such a splendid meeting ground for all communities. He hoped that in cricket also they would be able to do away with the Quadrangular contests and support the Inter-Provincial Tournament inaugurated by the Board of Cricket Control.

Mrs. Divatia then distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

PRIZE-WINNERS.

MEN'S SINGLES: THE NATURE CUP.

Winner: E. V. Bobb.
Runner-up: S. A. Azim.

MEN'S DOUBLES: THE BLACK & WHITE CUP.

Winners:: E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira.
Runners-up: Krishna Prasad and Ranbirsingh.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: DONGRE CUP.

Winner: Miss Leela Row.
Runners-up: Mrs. M. C. Captain.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: LIMDI CUPS

Winners: Mrs. K. Row and Miss Leela Row.
Runners-up: Mrs. H. B. Clayton and Miss Tyrrell.

MIXED DOUBLES: KHATAU CUPS.

Winners: E. V. Bobb and Miss Leela Row.
Runners-up: Mrs. Bell and J. E. Tew.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

THE DONGRE CUP WINNERS IN LADIES' SINGLES.

1925 Mrs. Portiock.
1926 Mrs. H. B. Clayton.
1927 Mrs. Row.
1928 Mrs. Clayton.
1929 Mrs. McDougall.
1930 Miss Leela Row.
1933 Miss Lela Row
1934 Miss Leela Row

THE BLACK AND WHITE CUP WINNERS IN MEN'S DOUBLES.

1924 N. B. Bhagwat and R. S. Raja Iyer.
1925 S. G. Gore and P. Rangaswami.
1926 Prince Ghanashyamsinji and U. D. Ranga Rao.
1927 G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak.
1928 M. Kamruddin and A. M. D. Pitt.
1929 R. S. Raja Iyer and R. A. Wagle.
1930 N. R. Suvarna and B. H. Khardekar.
1933 A. G. Gupte and A. C. Pereira.
1934 J. Charanjiva and Ranbirsingh.

A. I. WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION

At a recent meeting of the All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee held at the residence of Dr. S. K. Gupta, Calcutta, the rules for the Eleventh Annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition were adopted.

Intending competitors will have printed copies of these rules and other particulars on application with one anna and three pies stamp to Mr. Harendra Natn Kabasi, Secretary, All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee of the Baghbazar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Rai Bullav Street, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNEY

City Police Beaten

After a lapse of four days, the Gwalior Gold Cup Hockey Tournament, recommenced on the Cooperage with a feature between the G.I.P. and the City Police. It was not quite an interesting game the G.I.P. eventually winning by two.

At half time the G.I.P. had scored once through Ismail after a fine run by Pearson. The second half saw the G.I.P. definitely on top, their forwards scoring thrice through Isilt Romer and Ismail. The last goal scored by Ismail was a spectacular one which beat Hibbert completely. He gave the Police a tough time. Hibbert saved many a time. Grostate was a sound back for the G.I.P.

The Result:

G. I. P.	2 Goals.
City Police	Nil

The Teams: G.I.P. Rly: Covenew, Graham and Grostate, Mills De Burgh and Francis, Sullivan, Pearson, Ismail, Isilt and Romer.

City Police: Hibbert, Laidlaw and O'Grady, Woods, Mackenzie and Sell, Priestly, Hewson, Scott, Neale and Avis.

Umpires: Messrs. Rodrigues and Ernst.

To-day's game: Cathedral Old Boys vs. Bombay Port Trust at 5-30 p.m.

JOCKEY WHITESIDE'S LICENCE

Racegoers Will Appreciate Restoration By Stewards

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

It is now five months since Norman Whiteside, the popular English lightweight jockey lost his licence, and his numerous admirers hope that the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. will restore his ticket.

Whiteside had a brilliant record in India during his sojourn and never got into trouble till last Poona season. The policy of the local stewards to give the underdog a chance, is perhaps unique in the history of racing under Jockey Club Rules. There is much to commend in their attitude, as vindictive punishment is uncalled for in these democratic days. At present the ranks of capable jockeys have been sadly depleted and the return of a splendid rider of the calibre of Whiteside would be much appreciated. It is to be hoped that the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. will give the young jockey a chance to rehabilitate his reputation.

FEATHER WEIGHT BOXING TITLE

Freddie Miller Knocks Out Spaniard In First Round

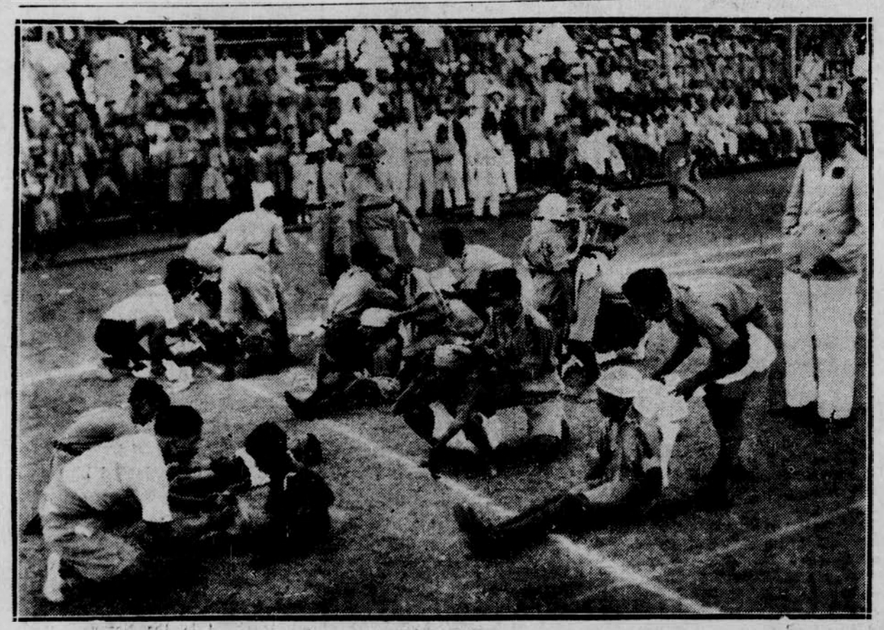
BARCELONA, Feb. 18.

Freddie Miller the World's Feather Weight Champion knocked out Jose Girones (Spain) the European Champion in the first round of a fifteen round contest.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

ROME, Feb. 18.

In an International Football match Italy beat France by 2 goals to 1.—Reuter.



The Bombay Boy Scouts held their annual sports on the Coopera ge on Sunday last. Photo shows an ambulance race in progress.

PROGRESS OF BANK OF BARODA, LD.,

Profit Of Rs. 4,47,535 Made In 1934

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Bank near Mandvi, Baroda, on Tuesday last.

The Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss accounts showed that the net profit of the Bank for the year 1934 was Rs.4,47,535-13-5 as compared with Rs. 3,95,832-15-11 in the year 1933, and Rs. 4,06,357-1-10 in the year 1932. The working capital of the Bank which had gone down in 1933 as compared to 1932 had again gone up by more than 90 lacs of rupees.

The President in the course of his speech said that the negotiations with the State for the renewal of the Bank's agreement with the State to which he had referred last year had been practically completed except for a few minor details and the Agreement was for 20 years.

Continuing he said:—

"It is with deep regret I have to report of the death of Mr. N. M. Muzumdar who was a Director of the Bank at the time of his death and of Mr. Ramlal H. Desai who was a Director at one time representing the Baroda Government.

"The Directors have appointed Mr. Groundwater as permanent General Manager and Mr. Mathew S. D'Souza as the Manager of the Bombay Branch. Both these officers and the staff have worked loyally in the interests of the Bank.

"His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and His Government have extended during the year under report the same sympathy and support which they have extended since the inauguration of the Bank.

The various resolutions were then moved and carried unanimously.

Mr. Goolam Hussain Sonawalla, a leading Mohamedan businessman of Bombay has wired to Mr. Jinnah on the communal peace talks now going on in Delhi between the Congress leaders and the Muslim leaders:—"This is the best opportunity. Force a settlement. I wish you every success".

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 1, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 14, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 16, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 5m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
High Tide: 0-44; 12.47
Low Tide: 6-49; 18-54
Tata Air Mail for Europe: latest posting at G. P. O. 8-30 a.m.
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding. P. V. M Gymkhana, 4-45 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

RATANBAI (alias) Dhiyabai wife of Chaturbhuj Govindji Mossara died on Sunday evening 6-30, Uthamana ceremony on Tuesday at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at his residence Vithalwady Ganga Jamna Building.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

NEW VACCINATION CENTRE

A temporary Vaccination centre has been opened in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj (264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay) where vaccination will be done between 8 and 10 a.m. on Sundays only.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Straits Settlements Via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-00 p.m. on Thursday (21st instant).

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Rahmani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Friday (22nd instant).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL T. U. C.

The B. P. T. U. C. Executive will meet at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday (21st inst) at the Head Office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel to chalk out programme for the Unemployed Day to be celebrated on 4th March.

PRATHIVADHI BAYANKAR MUTT BOMBAY.

The 61st birthday of His Holiness Jagatguru Prathivadhi Bayankaram Ananthacharya Maharaj will be celebrated in the above Mutt, for a period of five days commencing from Wednesday (20th inst.) The last day of the Festival will be on Sunday (24th inst.)

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN 'D' WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "D" Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Thursday, 21st inst.), at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Wardd

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Dames" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Fog Over Frisco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Anokha Prem". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Riptide". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Whispering Shadow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"This is the Life" or "Sajiva Moorti". Daily at 5-30 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The First World War" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal Selection of Indian Music. (Gujerati records). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music.. A Military Band Concert Band of H. M.'s Grenadier Guards. 2-0 p.m. A Relay from Rotary Club. 5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour. Talk: By Beth. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Dance Music. Famous American Dance Orchestras. In their latest recording on Brunswick Sponsored by the Brunswick Salon. 7-45 p.m. Book Talk. By the Bookman. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light Music. Abdul Gani.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra, Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-30 p.m. "Scrapbook for 1921." Presented by Leslie Baily and Charles Brewer. Gay Days after the War. "The Lady of the Rose". Shackleton's last Voyage. "A Bill of Divorcement." Peace with Sinn Fein. The Co-Optimists. Caruso Dies. R.38 The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Kneale Kelley. 9-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster. 10-15 p.m. News. 10-30 p.m. Iyor Dennis. Syncopated Pianoforte. 10-45 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra, with Olga Alexeeva collec (Soprano). Orchestra. 11-15 p.m. Close down

SIGNIFICANCE OF YAJNA

To-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T. in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Hall, Gaivadi Kalika Bhuvan, Pt. Luxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on the significance of Yajna.

GATHA SOCIEAY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Ervad Framjroze Ardeshir Bode, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter V (Yasna Ha 32) strophes 15 and 16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K Steamer "Alaska Maru" left Colombo on February 16 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 20.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havana Maru" left Moji on February 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 11 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo on February 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 21.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 17th instant and life there at midnight M. the same day.

The outward P and O mails steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

She sacrificed herself to the cause of love . . . to still the desires of her heart and soul!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

INQUEST ON EXHUMED BODY

Story Of Alleged Assaults Told In Coroner's Court

The City Coroner opened yesterday the inquest on Mariambai Rahimatulla (12), who died on Feb. 8 and whose body was ordered to be exhumed last week.

Kulsumbai Matulla, sister of the deceased living at Ripon Road Madanpura Cross Lane, in giving evidence, stated that about a month and a half ago a woman who was living on the ground floor of their building complained to Fakir Mahomed that the deceased was closetted with a boy in a latrine.

The suspect became infuriated and first slapped and then caned her. About a week later she was told by the woman that the incident had really taken place.

She then took her sister to her uncle's house at Sion.

Fakir Mahomed came there and promising them that he would not assault the deceased he took her to his residence. Ever since he brought her to his residence, she continued, the deceased had been very ill.

On February 8 the girl expired. The previous day a lad, to whom the deceased had given a letter to be delivered to the boy with whom she was found closetted, informed the suspect of the matter. He is stated then to have struck her once more on her face near the nose.

JAINABI'S EVIDENCE

The next to step into the witness box was Jainabi, wife of Fakir Mahomed. When the girl came to live with her husband about two years before, she stated, she had an enlarged spleen. This had considerably improved, but five or six days before her death, there was a relapse. She further stated that she had seen the girl laughing and talking with Mohammed Hussein. The girl was for some time past suffering from fever and two weeks before her death she was operated for corns. On the girl's denying the incident, she was, the witness continued, caned four times. After her return from her uncle's house, she was slapped twice by the witness' husband. And one of the fingers came into contact with her nose which swelled and began to bleed. The next day after this she died.

"VIOLENCE MARKS ON CORPSE"

The woman who washed the corpse was next called into the witness box. She stated that she saw some violence marks on the corpse, and asked the woman about it. They, however, asked her to do the duty allotted to her and go away. She saw wounds on the deceased's legs, and arms. The mother-in-law of the accused visited her the next day.

The inquest at this stage was postponed to Feb. 21.

ACCUSED REMANDED

Fakir Mahomed, the accused in the case, who was arrested on February 17th was brought to the Sixth Court, Mazagaon in the afternoon.

The Presidency Magistrate then remanded him to police custody till Feb. 28.

ALLEGED MIS-APPROPRIATION

Story Of "A Widow, Her Jewellery" And A Deal In Hotel

On a charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 5,000, Chimanlal Vakhadchand (35) was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum on Monday and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

Introduced to Mr. B. B. Varde as a broker in January last, Chimanlal is alleged to have suggested him that they could make considerable profit by buying the jewellery of a widow, and wanted that an amount of Rs. 5,000 should be raised for that purpose.

On January 25th Varde and Chimanlal are said to have gone to a Hotel in Girgaum with the intention of meeting a representative of the wodow where a stranger met them and showed some jewellery and in turn asked Varde to show the money. The stranger, it is alleged, took the money and went away.

Chimanlal, it appears, assured Varde that the money would be returned the next day. The complainant stated that he had gone there, but neither the stranger nor Chimanlai turned up.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

H.H. the Nawab of Janjira, Commander G. A. Bayendor and Mrs. Burdon-Muller lunched at Government House, Bombay.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the Cusrow Baug Flats at Colaba.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla at Nepean Sea Road.

Suit Against "Free Press Of India"

MR. MATHURADAS CLAIMS PRELIMINARY MORTGAGE DECREE

Counsel's Arguments Before Justice Kania

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji and two others claiming a preliminary mortgage decree for Rs. 2,46,788 against the "Free Press of India" Ltd.

The amount was advanced to the defendants under a mortgage-deed dated July 28, 1934 which was subject to the debenture trust deed dated October 8, 1931.

Under the terms of the mortgage-deed, the defendants had to pay interest at the rate of 6 p.c. from August 1934, and the amount was to be repaid by 82 instalments of Rs. 3,000 a month, the first of which was to be paid in July 1936.

PROVISIONS OF THE DEED.

The mortgage deed provided, among other things, that in default of payment of interest or rent of the premises when they became due, the principal amount became repayable forthwith. Clause 5 of the deed further provided that as soon as the principal money became repayable and the security became enforceable, the mortgagee would be entitled to take possession of the mortgaged premises and also to appoint a Receiver to carry on the business and manage the properties of the defendant company.

The Company owned three daily papers called "Free Press Journal, "Nav Bharat" and "Nava Shakti." It had transferred all its assets, property and undertakings with goodwill, machinery motor cars etc. to the Trustees for the Debenture holders under the debenture trust-deed dated Oct. 8 1931, to secure the repayment of the amount of Rs. 40,000 raised by the company by issuing first mortgage-debentures at 6 p.c. interest.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS.

The plaintiff filed this suit on October 25 last. They alleged that the Company had not paid three instalments of interest due on August 15, September 15 and October 15, 1934. The company had also removed out of Bombay a double feeding machine which formed part of the mortgaged security. The trustees for the debenture-holders had long ago resigned and no new trustees had been appointed in their places, although the liability in respect of the debentures stood at Rs. 24,500.

The minimum number of directors required under the Company's constitution was three, but there were only two directors, namely Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand. Mr. Sadanand was virtually in sole control of the business and was accepting advertisements contracts at absurdly low rates, if paid in advance. The company had failed to pay Rs. 6,000 due to Gopalji Valji and Sons in respect of which the latter claimed a lieu on the rotary machine of the company. If the lieu was exercised, it would result in a stoppage of the publication of the defendants' papers.

Under the above circumstances, the plaintiffs contended that the principal amount had become payable at once and the security had become enforceable.

THE DEFENCE.

The suit was contested by the defendants on various grounds. They stated that the plaintiffs paid the amount from time to time and not in one lump sum, after fully investigating the activities and financial condition of the Company. From August 15, 1933, the plaintiffs were in effective control of the business of the Company and moneys were advanced by them as they thought fit for the requirements of the company. In march 1934 differences having arisen between the parties, the defendants invited the plaintiffs to take charge of the business of the company but they did not do so. At the time of executing the mortgage deed dated July 28, 1934, the defendants asked for the return of the promissory notes executed by them in respect of the amounts which were previously advanced by the plaintiffs and which were covered by the mortgage loan. But the plaintiffs had not returned these pro-notes.

The defendants further stated that the first instalment of interest which was claimed by the plaintiffs was excessive. They were, therefore, justified in withholding payment of interest till the promissory notes were returned to them.

NEW TRUSTEES.

The defendants denied that the double feeding machine formed part of the mortgage security. They stated that new trustees of the debenture holders had now been appointed. A third director had been appointed on October 31, 1934. An agreement had been arrived at with Gopalji Valji and Sons in respect of the payment of their claim, and there was no danger of their removing the rotary machine.

The defendants, therefore, denied that the principal amount had become due or that the plaintiffs were entitled to enforce their security or that there was any breach of the covenants of the mortgage deed.

ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Engineer for the defendants contended that there could not be said to be a default to pay interest on the part of the defendants inasmuch as they had withheld it under the honest and 'bona fide' belief that they were entitled to withhold it in view of the dispute regarding the return of the promissory notes. The word in the mortgage-deed was "default," and non-payment under the above circumstances did not amount to such default. There was authority for such a construction of the word.

The Advocate-General, Sir Jamshed Kanga, for the plaintiffs, contended that there was a contract between the parties, and under the terms of the contract, the plaintiffs were entitled to a prelliminary decree on default of payment of interest and rent.

Counsel then read out the correspondence between the parties.

Mr. Engineer questioned the relevancy of the plaintiffs' allegations which did not fall within the purview of the mortgage-deed.

He submitted that if the defendants had committed default in respect of the rent and if the landlord had accepted a settlement before the suit was filed, there could not be said to be a default. With a view to safeguard the plaintiffs' security, the defendants had brought about an agreement with the landlord under which the latter had put off the demand for rent till some time later.

The case stands adjourned to Tuesday.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. M. C. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co., represented the defendants

No Fit Case For Detention

On the ground that Champabai Popatlal, a 15 year old girl, was a 'material witness' in a case of kidnapping and theft, an application was made by the Bombay Police before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, that orders might be passed for her detention in the Children's Home as her husband, the complainant, apprehended that she might go away from his place.

As she had committed no offence the Magistrate felt that she could not be detained in the Home under any Section, and on the consent of her husband, he ordered that the girl may be left to his care.

A Nagpur message of Monday's date says His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin and party arrived at Nagpur on Monday morning "en route" to Delhi. After a day's stay the party will leave for Delhi the next day (Tuesday).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Reduce The Fares!

In a city like Bombay, where primary education requires every encouragement, not only by inducement through legislation, but also by making it cheap, the suggestion for the reduction of tram fares for school pupils comes not a bit too soon.

Undoubtedly it would be in the best interests of primary as well as secondary education if concessions in fares are offered to students. It is a fit case for the Municipal Corporation to intervene and through its effective intervention thousands of parents in middle class families will feel a great relief. Though it is not possible for the Corporation to provide all facilities for pupils, it can at least exert in this matter to their benefit.

Bombay's Water-Supply

In the last five years several new towns within the island of Bombay have sprung up and the municipal executive has been seriously considering the question of water supply to the city. The population of Colaba, Dadar, Mahim and Sewree has expanded rapidly and the Back Bay Reclamation is likely to develop in the near future. The principal source of water supply to the city is the Tansa Lake and in view of the growing demand of water supply it is likely that the municipal executive may have to find another source of supply of water. At present under an agreement with the Government Salsette is supplied with 2.7 million gallons of water per day or about 3 per cent of the supply to the city. Owing to the growing demand, Government have been already informed that it may not be possible for the Bombay Municipality to continue the supply of water after the expiry of the agreement. It is possible that Government may make independent arrangement for the supply of water in the suburbs. Any way water supply in the city is in no way assured and to guard against the probability of a serious water famine, the Municipal Corporation has already undertaken a survey of the Vaiturna river with a view to ascertaining the practicability of diverting a portion of its monsoon flow into the Tansa Lake.

VAIDS AND HAKIMS

Move To Get New Charter

Under the auspices of the different vaids' institutions in the city a public meeting was held on Sunday, last in the hall of the Ayurvedic Hospital, Mugbhat, with Dr. Popat Prabhuram in the Chair, for sending a representation from those interested in the indigenous systems of medicine to Mr. Bhau Saheb Soman, M.L.C., of Satara urging him to take the cause of the Vaids and Hakims to the Legislative Council and to adopt early measures there for securing to the practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine the right of granting certificates to their patients which is now enjoyed only by the followers of the Allopathic System of Medicine.

Mr. P. R. Lele made a stirring appeal to his countrymen generally to create public opinion strong enough to make the Government realise the necessity of granting this much coveted privilege to the Vaids and Hakims, now that these two systems had been brought, within the past 25 years and more to a state of perfection, which he said was admitted by the poor classes, who lived especially in villages where, according to Government, the "real India lived"

BANDRA-SANTA-CRUZ UNIFICATION

(From Our Correspondent)
BANDRA, Feb. 18

How that the unification of Bandra Municipality with Santa Cruz N.A.C. is a 'fait accompli,' speculation is rife as to who will have the coveted honour of being the first 'mayor' of Bandra-Santa Cruz.

The Dias-Almeida pary who ruled the roost before the elections are leaving no stone unturned to strengthen their party with new recruits and it is believed they have secured a record majority. In that event, it will be a weak opposition that would set itself up against this party. Moreover, the loss of Mr. Gupte has greatly weakened the Opposition Party, though Mr. Netto's election will to some extent counter balance this loss.

If rumour may be relied on, the honour of being the first president of the amlgamated units will probably fall on Dr. P. A. Dias, whilst the vice-Presidentship will be offered to Mr. J. K. Mehta.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROMANCE! THRILLS! EXCITEMENT!

BOBBY JONES
Golf Series
Book early — Phone 41561

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA ATTENDED THE PREMIERE OF
"THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
IN LONDON
PATHE
FRIDAY NEXT

"THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
with GARY COOPER · FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL · SIR GUY STANDING
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935

ENGLISH IN INDIAN EDUCATION

We do not know if the Associated Press has accurately reported Mrs. Naidu's remarks on the place of English in Indian education in her speech at the Punjab Students' Conference. The report, as it is, is materially different from the well-known Nationalist view; and as Mrs. Naidu holds an eminent position in the Congress, it may mislead many who do not clearly know that view. We would like to believe that her remarks seem to differ from the nationalist position only because they are stripped from the context and are reported without the reservations and qualifications that were added to them. However, for the present, we must assume them to be fairly accurately reported. And with that assumption we must hasten to repudiate several of them.

Liberty And Language

English, says Mrs. Naidu, has been a boon to us inasmuch as it "has brought within our vision true ideals of liberty" and as a common language it has been the "solvent of communal differences" and has enabled us "to ventilate our grievances with a united voice from Peshawar to Cape Comorin." Now, these advantages cannot be wholly denied. But if it is suggested, as it seems to be, that in the absence of a diffusion of English, we should not have enjoyed these advantages to any appreciable extent, we must demur to the suggestion. Fortunately, Providence has not made one's appreciation of or passion for liberty depend on one's knowledge of English language or literature. Indians fought and bled for liberty long before they learnt English. And in recent times illiterate people have fought for freedom without being able to read Milton's Areopagitica or Burke's Reflections. Many, too, have excelled Hampden without any study in English of the principle of "Grievances before supplies." As regards the advantage of English as a common language in unifying the whole of India and dissolving communal differences, the claim would have been quite tenable if there were no other language in India to perform the same function better. But as a matter of fact, without any conscious attempt on the part of Government to make Hindustani the common language of India, that language is far better fitted for the purpose than English can ever be. English is known to less than 1 per cent. of the population, while Hindustani in one form or other is spoken by about 30 per cent. of the population and is more or less intelligible to over 60 per cent. While speaking of national unity it will not do to ignore the the vast majority of the people who do not know English at all and to think only of the few educated people. And as for English having been a solvent of communal differences, it is curious that these differences are felt more acutely by the English educated people than by those who are utterly ignorant of it. If a tenth of the time, energy and money expended on English for nearly a century were expended also on popularising Hindustani, the latter would have been intelligible to almost every Indian by now.

Boycott Not Suggested

We readily admit that English has been most useful to India as a vehicle of modern civilisation from the West to the East. But it is not necessary for ensuring this advantage, that every high school boy should be compelled to learn English or to learn other subjects through English. A far better plan is that a few scholars should study the best works in Western languages, and either translate them into Indian languages, particularly Hindustani, or to write original ones in the vernacular. These books then would reach a much larger section of the people than English books could at any time. This natural plan has been followed in Japan, China and Turkey with excellent results. And we could do likewise without making a fetish of English. Mrs. Naidu says that she has no sympathy with that narrow nationalism which would exclude the study of English on grounds of exclusive patriotism. We are not aware of any responsible nationalist leaders having suggested the boycott of English. But there are unfortunately many who give to English a dominating and even cramping position in our system of education. However, it is some comfort to know that things are changing for the better, however slowly. And ere long English will be given its due place in our education as it is in progressive non-English speaking countries like Japan.

The Railway Budget

The Railways budget for 1935-36 is founded on hopes of current year's recovery continuing without takng into account disturbing factors like the uncertainty caused by the American decision regarding the Gold Clause or international conflicts. Statistics so far available do not warrant undue optimism in India's domestic and foreign trade so as to improve the financial position of the railways. The budget, therefore is unduly sanguine and the fact that Government have not proposed any considerable remission in rates or fares fully warrants the suspicion that in their own inner councils they are not so hopeful as they appear in the budget.

Assuming that the present modicum of recovery continues during the coming year, the railways will still make a loss of Rs. 190 lakhs. Nearly half of this loss (Rs. 92 lakhs) is due to the decision to discontinue the salary cut even though the railways collectively cannot be said to have turned the corner. No contribution to the general revenues has been made by the railways since 1930 which makes them indebted more and more to the extent of the promised contribution to the General Budget. The Railway Reserve Fund, created about seven years ago, is wholly depleted owing to the losses since 1931-32. The Depreciation Fund has been raided repeatedly to make both ends meet as is the case this year. In these circumstances the removal of the salary cut does a grave injustice to the general taxpayer as well as the user of the railways. The financial position is thus summarised by the Railway Member: "Taking broad results, it will be seen that in the 12 years ending with 1935-36, 6 years of prosperity and 6 of adversity, the net result of the working of all State-owned lines, commercial and strategic, will, if our present estimates prove correct, be a surplus of 14 crores and an accumulated balance in the depreciation fund of 41 1/2 crores. In other words, during this long period of varying fortune, we shall have earned a net income of over a crore a year after meeting working expenses, providing for accruing depreciation and paying interest in full on borrowed capital." This view may prove completely misleading. According to appendix 7 of the Explanatory Memorandum the closing balance in the Depreciation fund, 1935-36, will be only Rs. 187 lakhs. Though the total appropriations to this fund since its start aggregate 148-1/4 crores, the withdrawals to meet the cost of renewals and replacements aggregate 107-1/4 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 41 crores. From this, so-called temporary loans are given to make good the actual losses so that the net balance in the Fund may be less than 13 crores in 12 years. It is doubtful whether these temporary loans will ever be repaid in addition to the accumulated contribution to the general revenues of nearly 30 crores. With the Reserves depleted and the Depreciation Fund constantly raided, with a general revenue entitled to such heavy credit, how can we consider the railways prosperous? The contrast between Government's policy regarding relief to the Railway servants and to the public in respect of rates and fares is as glaring as it is significant. While the former gain Rs. 92 lakhs the latter get not even Rs. 20 lakhs due to the removal of the coal surcharge—a most uneven holding of scales of justice.

MAKING SOLDIERS OF 'EM

Camouflaged Movements Of Fascist Propaganda

(BY "OBSERVATEUR.")

My friend, Dr. G. M. Jadhav of the German language classes and German Museum fame, is apparently out for wholesale import of German tinsel (aren't the Germans competing with the poor Japs in this anna-an-article roadside dump?) and his letter published in this journal on the 16th inst. easily offers itself is an example of an admirable, but unfortunately misplaced, enthusiasm of this Goethe worshipper, humanist and Fascist apologist.

Ideological Importism.

For, the Herr Doctor, in wanting our little school children to receive military education on the German model is actually advocating Rosenberg's doctrine of employing boy scouting and other camouflaged movements for consolidating and propagating the Fascist religion. I have nothing against going German, French, British or transplanting ideologies 'en bloc.' We are a country who traffic in second-hand, or, perhaps, third hand ideas from foreign countries whether it was the Stalinite Mecca of the local red faithful or the Hitlerland or Duceburgia. I find the Indian Press flooded with unabashed Fascist propaganda whether it is carried on in the name of Japanese patriotism or German dictatorship of Hitler, the Leader. I suppose it is a flattering tribute to our intelligence, our inherent slave-mentality—I mean by 'we' both our Whites and our brown-black Reds.

A Guardian's Demand.

But when my Goethean friend goes the length of wanting my little nephews and nieces to wear the dirty Khakhi and drill in order to grow up into Germanic patriots and patriotesses—well one supposes that is the limit, I had almost said of idiocy. The idea is a grotesque one because, apart from swallowing Goebbel-Rosenburg propaganda, the conditions in which our school-children live are too horrible for the Jadhav proposal to be considered at all. I will not presume to inquire whether my learned friend knows the military situation of the present day in regard to the actual value of the best trained man-power in relation to mechanical armaments; I take that knowledge for granted. But I would venture to suggest to our German pundit that he obtain some decent 'da-

(Continued on page 8.)

DR ANSARI'S APPEAL

We publish elsewhere an appeal to the Muslim community by Dr. M. A. Ansari, the Chancellor of the Jamia Millia the National Muslim University of Aligarh—an appeal the response to which constitutes one of the first duties of every Mussalman who can contribute anything towards real educational regeneration of his community. The Jamia does not need any introduction to the general public nor are its services unknown. It is through the Jamia that this country has had the good fortune of receiving visits from such eminent figures of the Orient as Rauf Bey and Halide Hanum. "But," as Dr. Ansari points out, "I believe what counts as the most remarkable contribution of the Jamia to our national life is that it has carried on a constructive educational and cultural enterprise through its own effort and the support of the community, without seeking any aid from the Government. And the fifteen years of its life are a proof that cannot be challenged that there is no lack of idealism, patience and organising capacity." Indeed those who are conducting this grand enterprise are without the slightest exaggeration a marvel of continuous and unfailing self-sacrifice and self-denial. Considering the ideals of the Jamia, the work it is doing and the people who do it. Doctor Ansari's appeal must be responded to by the community but as a demand to pay a very insignificant part of the great debt that the Mussalmans of India unquestionably owe to the institution. The appeal is also a challenge to those who have been clamouring for rights in the name of the protection and advancement of Muslim culture. It is a challenge to them to prove their active concern for that culture. Here is an opportunity to show that they meant what they said.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The Municipality And Government Should Grant Adequate Funds To The Schools Committee To Enable It To Make Primary Education Compulsory Throughout The City

By PROSCOS

The primary education of the city's children is of the greatest importance in any scheme for the solution of the city's problems. The main burden of responsibility for giving the absolute minimum training to our future citizens rests upon the Bombay Municipality, and especially the Schools Committee. It is unfortunate that Bombay does not yet possess a law for free and compulsory primary education for the whole city. However, such a compulsory education has been introduced in the F and G Wards where it can almost be said to have been successful in spite of the more than 4,000 children who have not been put to school under the regulation. It is high time that the Second City in the British Empire takes this most elementary step to prove its claim to civilisation.

Poor Progress

The Schools Committee provides primary education to about 60,000 children in the city in 311 primary schools and 22 central schools manned by about 2,200 teachers. Considering the education given in aided and private schools, it can safely be said that more than one-fourth of the city's children do not receive any education at all. For this criminal neglect not so much the Schools Committee as the Municipality and the Government should be held responsible, because of their failure to put sufficient funds at the disposal of the Schools Committee. Whilst the total number of children has increased five-fold since 1910, the total expenditure has increased ten-fold. Thus it can be roughly said that efficiency has increased only two-fold. Considering what education was in 1910, who can deny that there has been poor progress in the educational machinery of the city in this age of electricity and planned progress?

Inefficient Staff

The present inefficiency of primary education in Bombay is mainly due to the miserable efficiency of the teaching staff. Of the 2,100 and odd full time teachers employed by the Municipality, almost half the number are untrained and have usually studied only upto the Vernacular Finals (English III standard). Only four teachers are graduates and there are only about 60 Matriculate teachers. By itself, this is a miserable picture. It is now recognised as the most elementary principle of education that the smallest children must deserve the attention of the best teachers, for it is most difficult to arouse the intelligence of the child from its slumber of childhood when it acts and behaves according to biological reflexes and by instinctive impulses.

The inefficiency of teachers, especially of the infant class, has led to grave results. The Schools Committee has introduced a system according to which the infant class is divided into four grades. Thus there have been cases where children spend two to three years before they reached the primer class. This is a criminal waste of time for which the Schools Committee is entirely responsible. This inefficient, undesirable and mischievous system should immediately be revised, because, whatever be the intentions of the Committee, it has encouraged the carelessness and negligence of the hopelessly inefficient teachers of the infant class. The blame for inexcusable inefficiency of the lower classes rests entirely upon the unqualified, careless, and sometimes old teachers whom the Schools Committee is reluctant to dismiss because of their many years' service, thereby sacrificing the interests of hundreds of boys and girls. Such humanitarianism may be excusable, but not the absolute neglect of the interests of the pupils. A ruthless purge is very necessary.

Old Time Methods

If one could draw a picture of the municipal schools during the last decade, one could paint a picture of surprising indiscipline, chaos in the class-rooms, teachers smoking before pupils, inflicting severe physical chastisement on young bodies, wasting their time in talk, whilst the children repeated parrot-like some lines of a text book. Things have, indeed, improved lately, thanks to the commendable vigilance of higher officials and some enthu-

(Continued on page 4).

Frankly Speaking

A SPLENDID LEAD.

The attitude of Sweden towards the manufacture of arms constitutes a happy contrast to that of Great Britain as represented by Sir John Simon in a speech in Parliament sometime ago and by Lord Stanhope who spoke at Geneva the other day. The Swedish Government is providing for the establishment of Government control over production as also sale of all war material and it is also "aiming at limiting the possibilities of the existence of foreign interests in the Swedish war materials industry. This is a splendid lead. It strikes a blow at the international character of the arms trade and will serve as a great moral encouragement to such of the Geneva "statesmen" as are carrying on a noble crusade against the "death merchants" who constitute the gravest menace to world peace.

MOBILISING A NATION.

Messina is an armed camp with about a 100,000 soldiers of Italy waiting to embark for East Africa; train-loads of young men are rushing to Syracuse and Palermo; these young men—they do not belong to the regular army—received a card, saying "by order of the King, you must report immediately to a certain regiment in a certain port for service in East Africa"; Signor Mussolini reviewed two battalions of the militia in Rome prior to its departure for Italian East Africa; the Crown Prince reviewed another at Naples. These are items from week-end news about the Italian attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian situation. It seems almost as if Signor Mussolini had decided to mobilise urgently the entire Italian Nation.

MENACE TO EUROPE.

The question that immediately arises is what is the League of Nations doing? Since both Italy and Abyssinia are members of the League of Nations, this mobilisation, whatever the objective, is an act of aggression against the League and an open challenge to its authority. Yet the League of Nations appears to be helpless. It dare not pull up a powerful and defiant truant. For the principal Member-States whose duty it was to stand up for the League and for their own international obligations would much rather sympathise, if only tacitly, with Italy. Are they well-advised in doing so? It may be that these dramatic activities—Signor Mussolini has a vivid sense of the theatrical—are also incidentally intended to train and rehearse the Italian Nation for militarist patriotism to raise it to the "qui vive" of preparedness. Is this not a menace to peace in Europe itself?

GROSS INJUSTICE.

In his interview given to our representative Mr. Gulamali Kaderbhoy, an Advocate in Zanzibar, has fully exposed the gross injustice done to Indians in the Island by the recent anti-Indian legislation. The injustice is most galling because it involves racial discrimination against Indians. He does well to observe: "If at all there should be differentiation, let it be on agricultural and non-agricultural basis and not on racial basis." It remains to be seen whether the British Government and the Government of India, ever so anxious to safeguard British interests in India and the Empire, make any real effort to safeguard the interests of the Indians permanently settled in Zanzibar against the "racial, revolutionary and partial" legislation. Mr. Gulamali will be in Bombay for some days and it will be well for the local Imperial Citizenship Association and others specially interested in the Zanzibar problems to concert in consultation with him the future course of action to protect Indian interests.

HALLET'S HESITATION.

Why did Mr. Hallet fight shy of a perfectly legitimate request made to him in the Council of State about Government's report to the Secretary of State of the result of the Assembly decision on the J.P.C. debate? Asked by Mr. Mehrotra to give the text of the cable sent by the Government, Mr. Hallet said: "I am unable to lay the text on the table." And when invited to explain the difficulty he solemnly replied: "It is not customary." This is a very amusing plea. It is obviously incorrect because there are innumerable instances of correspondence between Delhi and Whitehall having been laid on the table of the Legislature. Why then this refusal and refuge behind a ridiculous excuse? Is it that the cable was couched in language and spirit that might have provoked the members of the Assembly concerned to an adjournment motion?

SWADESHI AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Presiding over the Punjab Students' Conference Mr. Bhulabhai Desai rightly commended to the students the earnest pursuit of Swadeshi. Such a course would not only popularise Swadeshi in the country but would appreciably solve the unemployment problem among the educated Indians. Many such are already earning an honourable living by working as Swadeshi workers particularly by hawking Swadeshi goods. There is room for many more in this wide and growing field. Work of this kind would be useful to the country as well as to the workers. Mr. Desai announced at the conference that, if the students were prepared to adopt a simple life, he was himself willing to enrol 20,000 young men for village reconstruction work. We are eagerly awaiting particulars of his scheme.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Princes And Federation

Mr. Gadgil, like all other younger Congressmen, neither sees any good reason for reticence on the question of what the Princes should surrender in the interest of a democratic federation, nor is he prepared to allow the last word to the Princes in this matter as Mr. Bhulabhai is. Like Mr. Lansbury Mr. Gadgil feels that the effect of bringing about a federation on the Princes' own terms would be "to place on autocracy a facade of democracy", to use Mr. Lansbury's phrase. Mr. Gadgil has no use for a facade; he wants democracy itself and he is not therefore content, like Mr. Bhulabhai, to reject the constitution merely on the ground that the British Government does not accede to British India's demands but also on the ground that the Princes do not accede to them. He wants not merely to wrest power from the hands of the foreigner, but to make the Princes adopt democratic practices at least in so far as the federal sphere is concerned.—"Servant of India."

There is, we understand, to be an "increase in the strength of the Delhi police costing Rs. 13,800."

In consequence, no doubt, of the invasion of Congressmen. You see, how Congress costs money to the poor tax-payer. Any way, this is a plausible point for propaganda. We hope it does occur to Mr. Hallet.

* * * *

Mrs. Naidu's "spirited defence" of the English Language has given us an idea. We propose to hold, in fact, we hereby announce, a competition in essay writing. The subject is "Whether the introduction of English as the chief language in India has served as a medium of instruction or a medium of destruction." The competition is open to all and the best essay will be published in this column provided it is worth while. No essay will be entertained if it exceeds 500 words. It may be written in prose or worse—we mean verse. And it must reach us by the end of February.

* * * *

Analysing the verdict on the J.P.C. report the "Times of India" says: "No one can take the Assembly vote at its face value."

But this is hardly a compliment to the powder and paint with which the face was sought to be beautified at the eleventh hour. We mean it does not give full credit to the intervention of the bloc of popular representatives who, led by such universally respected Indian nationalists as Sjt. N.N. Sircar and Sjt. Henry Gratk rushed in where their provincial colleagues had consistently refrained from treading.

* * * *

"But the fact remains that the anti-socialist vote at Wavertree was nearly two to one. By the same measure the vote against Mr. Churchill's Indian policy as exemplified in the vote accorded his son Mr. Randolph Churchill was over three to one."

—Ibid.

Now, suppose our contemporary were to analyse "the Assembly vote" similarly and find out the proportion between Indian opposition and Indian support, to the J.P.C. scheme?

It won't.

* * * *

According to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, "it was a discrediting idea to have an election until Government could clear of some of the mass of legislation still before it."

For "mass" read "mess"—Sam Hoare & Co and their Subsidiary Branch protesting.

* * * *

But the end of poor Ramsay Mac has definitely begun. The London "Times" has forsaken him and has even started criticising him for lack of cohesion, lack of decision and lack of calm."

And what the London "Times" says to-day, Conservative headquarters will themselves formally say to-morrow.

* * * *

From Council of State proceedings:

Mr. Mehrotra, "What was the text of the cable sent by the Government?"

Mr. Hallett, "I am unable to lay the text on the table."

Mr. Mehrotra, "What is the difficulty?"

Mr. Hallett, "It is not customary."

A more apt answer would have been "'Sir, I am not used to being pestered and cross-questioned by Nosey-Parkers about confidential and intimate correspondence. I seek the protection of the Chair against astute and subtle attempts at political black-mail."

* * * *

"Bhavnagar," says our correspondent," has been usually known as a stronghold of orthodoxy."

We can't believe it. Bhavnagar's strong man, Sir Prabhashankar, looks more like a gentle saint than a militant fanatic.

* * * *

An optimist is one who hops out of bed on a cold morning, saying: "Well, old bed, I'll be back to you in seventeen hours."

A pessimist is one who hops in bed, saying, "Shucks! up again in seven hours!"

Fate Of "National Govt." In Balance

GENERAL ELECTION IN MID-OCTOBER

Baldwin As Premier And "Mac" As Foreign Secretary?

CABINET TO BE RECONSTRUCTED?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.

In spite of Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons last night that the Government has not given any thought to the necessity of going to the country in autumn, political circles believe that preparations are being made by the Government, for a general election in the second fortnight of October.

I am told that a sub-committee of the Cabinet is drawing up the appeal, which is to be put before the country for the return of the "National" Government, of which Mr. Lloyd George will be a member. There is every likelihood that, if the present Government is returned, Mr. MacDonald will no longer be Prime Minister. The election will be fought on the new register, which comes into force on October 15.

Already the Government has begun to clear the decks for the general election. It has been decided to allot only 30 days of Parliamentary time for the India Bill. Critics of that measure have been demanding that no fewer than 50 should be allocated to the various stages of discussion. The Cabinet is adamant and has determined that the whole of the present programme must be completed by the end of July. This may involve restricting the Easter and Whitsun recesses; but, if necessary, the Government will ask the House to make this sacrifice. All this is being done in preparation for a general election in the autumn. At the same time it is thought advisable to get the general election out of the road before the munioipal elections on November 1. An adverse vote in the local polls might be reflected in the Parliamentary elections. Moreover, the Cabinet is convinced that the sooner an appeal is made to the country, the greater is the chance of retaining office.

WEEK-END UPHEAVAL.

As a matter of fact a crisis of first-class importance developed for the Government during the week-end. The long suppressed dissatisfaction of the Government's supporters was unloosed in a torrent of criticism and advice. Rarely has there been such an outburst, and according to political opinion Ministers are gravely perturbed. There was intense political activity behind the scenes throughout the week-end It became clear that only two courses are open to the Government. They are: (1) immediate and drastic reconstruction of the Cabinet, or (2) gradual and certain disintegration. The Conservative Party is the strongest single force in the National Government, and in the word of Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the "Observer" of Sunday last, "it is completely out of hand.....more out of hand than at any time within living memory..... Half the Conservative Party at least in the Wavertree division, and perhaps a majority of it, voted against their leader Mr. Baldwin and his policy, or at least in complete disregard of him and it."

"COUNTRY UNREASONABLY BORED WITH GOVT."

Mr. Garvin urges with all his power that the Cabinet should be reconstructed with boldness and speed. There has not been "a hearty harmony of tone." he says adding: "The Prime Minister states the public case in terms which appeal chiefly to the Labour Nationals and vindicate their consistency; but yet their numbers have become almost imperceptible in most dense constituencies." Again, he says, the country is unreasonably bored with the Government, and will not vote for another five years of the same regime. The time for writing these unpleasant things is now, while the last chance for sure remedy remains, but cannot remain for long.

It is understood that at one time tentative overtures were made to Mr. Lloyd George in the hope that he would consent to join the Government in the autumn, just before the General Election, so that he could then join in the campaign in the country. But obviously this plan can be of no use now as the bulk of the Conservatives are known to be opposed to his inclusion. The bungling of the unemployment Relief Scheme which has resulted in the withdrawal of the Government's regulations, has severely shaken the confidence of members of Parliament.

"MAC" TO BE FOREIGN SECRETARY?

According to the political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", it is expected of Sir John Simon to step down from the Foreign Secretaryship in favour of Mr. MacDonald, who would then hand over the Premiership to Mr. Baldwin. Whatever success or non-success Sir John Simon may have had as Foreign Secretary, the Prime Minister has been infinitely less successful as Prime Minister, and Sir John may well wonder why he should be derated in the interests of Mr. MacDonald, who, beyond any doubt, has not sufficient credit in the country to make him acceptable to the Tories, the predominant partner in the Coalition, as a leader of the National Government at the general election. Reconstruction from within is perhaps only possible if Mr. MacDonald resigns. Mr. Baldwin would not have listened to such a thing before Christmas. He would be reluctant to do so now, but he might be reconciled to it if he considers the fate of the National Government and his leadership of the Tory party to be at stake, and no one can say to-day that either consideration is fantastically remote.

GONDGAON RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

Death Sentences On 9 Commutted And 8 Acquitted In Appeal

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Feb. 18

A Full Bench of the Hyderabad High Court presided by the Chief Justice Nawab Mirza Yarjung Bahadur delivered judgment today in the appeal preferred by 17 persons sentenced to death by the Gulburga Sessions Judge in the Gonduon Rioting Case in June last year in which one Narsingrao was murdered as a sequel to a village feud.

The High Court rejected the appeal by the Crown against the acquittal of Sharnappa and his servant, Hussain Khan, by the Lower Court, commutted the death sentence of nine accused to terms of imprisonment varying from 14 to five years and acquitted the remaining eight.—A. P.

SAAR CUSTOMS FRONTIER

SAARBRUECKEN, Feb. 18.

Saar has been formally incorporated in the German Custom Frontier. The French Customs Official left the posts at midnight and the Germans took possession of the new Custom Houses.—Reuter.

100 ARRESTS!

Sequel To Find Of Arms At Titaghar

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18

Altogether 100 Bengali youths were arrested uptil now from all over the province in connection with the find of arms and explosives at Titaghar.

Of them only 10 youths have been discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but they have been since re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

NEW YORK LIFTMEN TO GO ON STRIKE

Mayor La Guardia Prepared To Exercise Widest Police Powers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

City authorities are very active over the threatened strike of 200,000 liftmen, and building service employees, for higher wages, which it is believed will start at midnight to-morrow.

Mayor La Guardia is prepared to exercise broadest police powers under the City Charter, amounting to almost martial law.

The strike would be regarded as a menace to the health and safety of the millions of flat-dwellers and store employees.

Every building will be manned by police and firemen.

The men's leaders refuse to reveal the time of the strike

Every effort is being made to avert the strike by conferences.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND

(Special Cable.)
NAPLES, Feb. 18.

Patriotic feeling flamed up on the occasion of the sailing of 2,000 troops aboard the "Gange" due to arrive in Italian Somaliland on the 24th instant. School children joyously took the opportunity of the holiday given to enable them to watch the troops march through the crowded streets to the harbour.

General Perrugi, second-in-command of the militia to Mussolini took the salute. Bells rang out from all the churches and the ships sounded syrens as the "Gange" steamed away.

MESSINA FLYING BOAT DISASTER

Squadron Leader Refuses To Disclose Details

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MESSINA, Feb. 17.

The report of the flying boat disaster has been submitted to the Air Ministry by Squadron Leader Nairn. He refused to disclose details, but it is reliably learned, that firstly, nothing was wrong with the machine, secondly, it crashed on the hillside at 100 miles per hour, and thirdly, the occupants were killed instantaneously by the impact before they were burnt to ashes.

It appears the pilot turned the machine to sea of which he may have caught a glimpse in the mist, but was trapped between rocky crags at a height of 2,000 feet.

CASE AGAINST MR. ANDREW MELLON

Expected To Last From Three To Six Weeks

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The hearing of the Federal Government's claim against Mr. Andrew Mellon (ex-Secretary of U. S. Treasury) opens to-day and is expected to last from three to six weeks.

It will be remembered that as a sequel to a quarrel between Treasury and Mr. Andrew Mellon regarding his income tax Government filed before the Tax Appeal Board claims against Mr. Mellon amounting to over six million dollars.

CARMONA RE-ELECTED AS PRESIDENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LISBON, Feb. 18.

General Carmona has been re-elected as President by a huge majority.

No Reduction Of Estate Rubber Quota

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.

The East Indies Economic Department announce that the Government has declined to consider the reduction of the quota of estate rubber in favour of native rubber.—Reuter.

ORISSA IN COMMONS.
LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Butler replied in the affirmative when Major Attlee inquired if Government accepted the Select Committee recommendation with regard to the boundaries of the new province of Orissa.—Reuter.

Brisk preparations are afoot in Jubbulpore, to accord rousing reception to Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is to visit Jubbulpore during the second week of March.

CONGRESSMEN AND EUROPEAN DINNER

(Continued from Page 1)

then not in his seat but this matter will shortly make the Congress party decide one way or the other.

Constitutional pundits on Government side are busy preparing their answer in defence of the practice of hearing the Governor-General's message while standing.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

As for the legislation discussed to-day, its purpose is a revolutionary change in respect of rights of attachment of salaries and imprisonment for debts and payment of wages to labourers.

The House is certainly sympathetic towards them all and both Mr. Faqirchand and Mr. Milligan made impression by their thoughtful contribution. Only when Mr. Faqirchand called Prof. Ranga as Mr. Ranga Iyer the former protested and amidst laughter and Government has the point of order accepted.

Babu Sri Prakash's attempt for the removal of ban on the Hindustan Seva Dal and Prema Maha Vidyalaya, Bindraban, failed, because the President held the motion of Adjournment out of order. The result was that the attempt to make Muslims show the same sympathy for these organizations as Hindus showed for Red Shirts failed to fructify. Plans for the Railway Budget debate which begins on Wednesday will be arranged by the Opposition tomorrow

Even the last Assembly rejected the budget in the first year of its existence before it became docile and it remains to be seen whether this Assembly succeeds in the same objective.

CONGRESS M.L.A.'S IN A FIX.

An intriguing social proposition is confronting the Congress members. The European group, as is customary will give a farewell dinner on March 4 to Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir Joseph Bhore on the eve of their retirement. The question is, should Congressmen attend the function held in honour of officials. The situation is intriguing because the function is arranged by a party in the House and is being given as farewell to two outgoing members of the Government as a personal gesture to them.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

After interpellations the President read to the House the Governor-General's order authorising Sir Joseph Bhore to present the Railway Estimates.

C. P. C. AMENDMENT.

Sir Henry Craik introduced a Bill, amending section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code, which provides, "inter alia," that salaries, not exceeding Rs. 100 monthly, of all workers be totally exempt from attachment and that the pay of servants of Government, Railway Companies and local authorities getting more than Rs. 100 monthly be exempt to the extent of the first Rs. 100 and one half of the remainder and that, while the attachable portion of the pay of such servants should remain as at present liable to continuous attachment, the period of attachment be restricted as follows, namely, that after the debtor's pay has been attached for a total period of two years (in one or more periods) no further attachment be possible in favour of the same decree, or in favour of any other decree, until twelve months have elapsed.

MOTION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ranga said that the Bill be committed to a Select Committee instead of being circulated. He complained that the Government even in doing beneficial acts, was half hearted.

The House adjourned for lunch.

Captain Lalchand was gratified that the Congress Party, which had several members belonging to the money-lending capitalist classes, was giving the Bill wholehearted support. He welcomed the bill, but wanted that no discretion shoud be given to the Court to imprison any judgment debtor.

"MORTGAGING MAN'S LIBERTY"

Mr. Joshi urged the Home Member to expedite the Bill as much as possible. The law at present mortgaged a man's liberty for loans. This amounted to a recognition of the principle of slavery. Therefore, punishment for the realisation of debts should be altogether done away with.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai preferred the eliciting of public opinion, as only one-sided arguments had prevailed till now, and there might be the other side to be placed by the public. As a lawyer with experience of such cases, he expressed the opinion that the position of the creditor should also be taken into consideration. He, however, warmly supported the principle, and was glad that Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, had quoted press opinions in support. He wished that Government had shown similar regard for press opinions when there was a demand for consulting Indian commercial opinion over the Indo-British Pact.

REGULATING PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Sir Frank Noyce, moving for a Select Committee on the Bill to regulate payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in Industry, referred to the attempt made by the Government to bring this for consideration in the last Assembly. Since then, however, the opinion had been received on the Bill which helped the Government to modify it. The main structure remained unaltered. One most important change was in clause 6 about deductions which might be made from wages. For instance, they had taken care to see that the deduction made did not exceed the wholesale price of damaged goods. Sir Frank Noyce exhaustively reviewed the other features of the amended Bill, and referred to abuses in mills in several places which was now being sought to be ended.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. V. V. Giri, supporting the measures, suggested numerous improvements in the Bill for the consideration of the Select Committee. He said that the fines recovered should be constituted or added to a general fund, which might be used for the benefit of the employees. Provision should also be made that when a fine was levied employers should draw a proper charge sheet to enable the spokesmen of Labour Unions to defend such employees, if necessary. He pleaded that the fund should be managed by a representative body representing organised labour and their advice must be taken for its proper utilisation.

ENLARGE SCOPE OF BILL.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the Whitley Commission rendered great service to Indian labour, but the Bill did not include millions of helpless labourers employed in agricultural work, in the handloom industry, manufacture of utensils, bidis, cigarettes and cigars, and those employed in the docks and on contract system in Burma. He urged, therefore, that the scope of the Bill be enlarged with a view to including such labour and in order to provide for inspection. He suggested that the heads of local bodies and panchayats and munsiffs be given necessary authority for inspection.

The debate had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till 20th.—A. P.

M.L.As. PREFER WALKING OUT

When Viceroy's Message Is Read To Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

In pursuance of the question raised in his letter to the President of the Assembly regarding the necessity of standing up when a message from the Viceroy is read out, Mr. Sri Prakasha left the House when the President announced this morning that the General and Railway Budget will be presented by Sir James Grigg and Sir Joseph Bhore respectively.

It is understood that the President has given Mr. Sri Prakash and others the option of leaving the house if they have any objection to stand up pending the settlement of the points raised by Mr. Sri Prakasha.

Others who left the House and returned immediately after the message was read were Mr. S.K.D Paliwal and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. —United Press.

SIKHS' TERMS TO BHULABHAI

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

Further enquiries regarding yesterday's talks between Mr Bhulabhai Desai and Sikh leaders here in connection with communal pourparlers show that the question is still very much open and that the Sikhs have given certain terms in writing. Master Tarasingh's party who were the only Sikh wing represented besides the Congressite Sikhs had appointed a Committee of five including Sardar Gopalsingh Quaumi, Professor Jodhsingh, Sardar Harnamsingh and Sardar Sampuransingh to conduct the talks on their behalf Master Tarasingh was not, however, present.

The Sikhs are said to have demanded five per cent weightage in the Centre and 20 per cent representation in All-India services. They are said to have agreed to 51 per cent representation to Muslims in the Punjab on the basis of joint electorates.

Mr Desai who will place the terms before Mr. Jinnah and Babu Rajendra Prasad has asked Master Tarasingh to come to Delhi and join in the talks.

It is understood Master Tarasingh will go to Delhi shortly.—A.P.

M.L.Cs. Attack Bombay Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the agriculturists, which was being talked off by practically everyone would be and could be improved if their payment to the Government were lessened and not otherwise. The agriculturist had been taxed enough and could not any further be taxed.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

In opposing the restoration of cuts in the salaries of Government servants, Mr. Tairsee said that there was no justification for the restoration and quoted the Thomas Committee Report in his favour. If the cuts were not restored Bombay would have a surplus budget.

GONDAL'S EXAMPLE.

Referring to the item of two lakhs for the Jubilee celebrations he said that the Indian way of celebrating such an incident was as the Maharaja of Gondal did by remitting the taxes for complete one year. The speaker continuing said: "We all wish well of the King Emperor. We say 'God Save the King' but 'God save us also'. Bombay is not in a position to spend two lakhs for the celebrations". The speaker suggested the two lakhs should be given to the agriculturists.

He wanted Government to know that they would not be taken by surprise as they were on Friday, when the Finance Bill would be thrown out, unless the Government made substantial grants to the agriculturists.

CALL OF THE STOMACH.

Quoting the author of 'Dorian Gray,' who said, "It has been said that great events of the world take place in the brain. It is in the brain and brain only that the great sins of the world take place," Mr. Tairsee said that the greater events in the world took place in the stomach. It was gastronomy that brought the British to India and it was gastronomy that brought about the French revolution. He drew the attention of the Government of Bombay towards this fact and asked them to satisfy the call of the stomach of the agriculturists.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, (Bombay), described the year's budget as one that "marked time" because the Bombay Government were "making time" in waiting for better times to come as the result of a general recovery from world's trade depression.

BUDGET SCRUTINISED.

He submitted the budget to a scrutiny under the following heads:

(1) The reduction of debts
(2) The cutting down of unproductive expenditure
(3) The lowering of taxation
(4) The cutting down of productive cost,
(5) The increased efficiency of Labour and
(6) Re-opening the way and opportunities of trade.

Mr. Winterbotham observed that though the Government were possibly least concerned in the process of lowering the cost of production and of increasing the efficiency of Labour, yet in so far as the relationship between employers and employed were concerned, Government had, by their Trade Conciliation Act, made a notable contribution towards the prevention of disastrous disputes, which in the past had done so much to injury to Bombay City's premier industry. He acquitted the Bombay Government of any complicity in the enhancement of taxation on trade, but he doubted whether this might not have been due to the fact that the taxation on commerce fell only within the province of the Government of India and not of provincial governments.

THAT OBNOXIOUS DUTY.

Coming to the question of reduction of debts, Mr. Winterbotham hoped that the position would be substantially improved in the next year's budget. He expected that the obnoxious duty levied on electricity would be "relegated to the limbo" at least in the year to come.

Mr. Bhailal Patel (Ahmedabad) complained that the Government of Bombay had always treated Gujerat in step-motherly way. He said that due to the recent frost the condition of the Gujerat agriculturists was deplorable. He suggested that the cuts of salaries that are votable should not be restored.

"DISAPPOINTING AND EXTRAVAGANT."

Characterising the year's budget as "most disappointing and extravagant" Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona), said that the heavy expenditure resulting from the administration of the province was not showing signs of coming down to its normal level. In the case of the civil Secretariat alone the expenses had gone up from 7 to 15 crores of rupees. Bombay spent a good deal more than other provinces on sumptuary allowance and other items which had newly crept in.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni then drew the attention of the House to the net liabilities of the year and observed that this item represented more than five years revenue. He said he could see no other marked progress in the beneficient activities of the Government except in the restoration of the cut in the salary of Government servants. He charged the Finance Department with dereliction of duty and concluded by remarking that it was the duty of every Government to see that the burden of the "toilers of the soil" were made light.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) said that the Budget of the Finance with two lakhs deficit did not show the real state of affairs. He also said that that the Government had been always hard while dealing with the agriculturists.

Sardar Bhimbai Naik said that due to the recent frost the Agriculturists in Gujerat had suffered much and asked for remissions.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Hajrat Khan (Sholapur) said that if the cuts had not been restored Bombay would have presented a Surplus budget. He would have no objection for the restoration of cuts provided the Government increased the grants to the local bodies also.

ASK GRANT FROM IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Bombay Millowners) said that the Finance Member had produced a budget practically on the same line as the businessmen in Bombay had presented to their shareholders this year. He said that there should be liberal suspension of revenue and to that end the Government should conserve their sources. He suggested that the Bombay Government should ask the Imperial Government, who must have been responsible for asking the Provincial Government to restore the cuts, to give a grant of 14 lakhs so that the cuts might be restored. Had it not been for this cut restoration. The Finance Member would have been in a better position than that at present. He referred to the Cotton crop in Gujarat and said that due to the frost much damage had been done.

Mr. G. S. Gangooli (Kanara) said that there were several mistakes both in the Blue and White Books from which nothing could be made out. He said that the members who represented the agriculturists were not provided with facts which could be understood and on which they could speak. If cuts were to be restored, it should be restored for all Government servants including the School Teachers employed by the local Boards. He suggested to the Home Member that he should bring Bills to prevent money going to Goa from the Presidency through the sale of lotteries, limitation of speed of the motor vehicles so that the accidents that have been occuring could be reduced and a measure by which the stove tragedies could be lessened.

BAN ON "VANDE MATARAM"

Rao Bahdur Chitale (Ahmednagar) said that the finances of the Presidency were going from bad to worse. Every year there was a talk of balanced budget but there could be no balanced budget if it did not remove present conditions of the masses. The taxes were increasing year after year and the position of the agriculturists was going from bad to worse. Government were not paying any heed to the present position of the agriculturists. The speaker referred to a circular of the Government to all the local schools asking the students not to sing "Vande Mataram" the national song before officials. He said that no self-respecting Indian could tolerate such an order. The speaker wanted to know how the Home Member allowed such a circular to be sent out

At this stage the President adjourned the House till 2 P.M. (today) Tuesday).

STUDENTS' PURSE FOR TAGORE

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The Students Conference presented Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore with a purse of Rs. 3,001.—United Press.

Ex-King George of Greece arrived at Agra City, on Monday by car from Delhi and is the guest of the Commissioner of Agra division. He visited Fatehpur Sikri and other historical place and is expected to leave from here sometime on Tuesday (Feb, 19).

Bombay Qualifies For Third Round

Victory Over Maharashtra On First Innings' Result

Big Scores By Havewala, Hazare And Deodhar

SCORES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, 1st Innings	... *286*
Maharashtra, 1st Innings	... *260*
Bombay, 2nd Innings (for 7 wkts.) (dec.)	*172*
Maharashtra, 2nd Innings (for 1wkt.)	... *72*

POONA, Feb. 18.

Bombay qualified to meet the Western India States in the third round of Cricket Championship of India on the first innings. Maharashtra were all out this morning for 260. Bombay scored 172 for seven in their second knock and declared, leaving Maharashtra 40 minutes batting in which the latter scored 72 for one.

MAHARASHTRA FIRST INNINGS

Nagarwala b Havewala 21
Nimbalkar c Divekar b Havewala 43
Tulpule b Merchant 19
Naidu stumped Hindlekar b Merchant 5
Deodhar l.blw b Divekar 57
Mohoni b Havewala 11
Suleiman stumped Divekar b Havewala 14
Hazare b. Talpade .....N 65
Khote b. Talpade 7
Yacub (run out) 1
Irani (not out) 4
Extras 13
Total 260

Bowling analysis: Merchant 36.1/10/80/2; Talpade 25/6/52/2; Wadkar 9/2/27/0; Divekar 15/3/-26/1; Havewala 25/4/62/4.

BOMBAY SECOND INNINGS.

Wadia c. Khote b. Hazare 14
Hindlekar c Mohoni b Suleiman 0
Merchant c. Naidu b. Mohoni... 13
Wadkar c. Nimalkar b. Khote... 14
Chary b. Hazare 1b
Havewala c. Mohoni b. Khote... 60
Kapadia c. Mohoni b. Deowhar 43
Contractor (not out) 7
D'Avoine (not out) 4
Extras 2
Total (for 7 wickets) ... 172
and declared.

Bowling analysis: Hazare 21/8/44/2; Suleiman 41/1/9/1; Khote 19/6/33/2; Mohoni 3/0/30/1 Yacub 3/1/11/0; Nazarwala 3/0/11/0; Deodhar 5/0/26/1; Tulpule 2/0//6/0.

MAHARASHTRA SECOND INNGS.

Deodhar (not out) 23
Mohoni c. Wadkar b. Divekar 41
Nimbalkar (not out) 5
Extras 3
Total)for 1 wicket) 72

Bowling analysis: Havewala 5/0/26/0; Divekar 6/0/33/1; Wadkar 2/1/1//; Merchant 1/0/2/0; Tulpule 1/0/5/0.—A. P.

MAKING SOLDIERS OF 'EM

(Continued from page 6.)

ta' (as the Marxian 'scientists' call it) about:

(1) The physical condition and stamina of the average school-child recorded by a medical examination;
(2) The standard of living with special reference to nutrition of these children;
(3) Other particulars of a physical-mental test

and furnish us with comparative statistics affecting the German and Indian would-be militarists, respectively.

Surely the guardians of these children would like to know what the whole thing is like before the latter are handed over to our pioneer 'chota' Bismarcs and Rosenburgs.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

Third Day's Scores

(Special Cable.)

ADELAIDE, Feb. 18.

The following are the closing scores in the third day's play in the Sheffield Shield Match between Victoria and South Australia:—

South Australia 200 and 415 (Lonergan 77; Moyle 81; Waite 79; Tobin 60.)

Victoria 200 and 51 for nil.

In the Sheffield Shield Match between Queensland and New South Wales which began on the 15th instant following are the closing scores:

New South Wales 233 and 337 (Robinson 67; Chipperfield 69; Marks 107).

Queensland 261 and 143 for three.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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NO FINAL DECISION YET

Home Member Unable To Outline Govt. Policy Towards Village Assn.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A feeling of suspense prevailed in the Assembly to-day in expectation of the revelations that Sir Joseph Bhore would make to the members regarding the estimated expenditure and revenue of Railways for the financial year 1935-36.

The visitors' galleries were pretty full Besides the presentation of the Railway budget the agenda of to-day's business included the consideration and introduction of reference to a Select Committee of a few official Bills relating to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code and regulation of payment of wages.

A resolution urging non-ratification of the International Labour Conference Draft Convention, ensuring benefit or allowance to involuntarily unemployed, standing in the name of Sir Frank Noyce will also be discussed. An interesting debate is expected on the resolution.

During the question hour, which was full of excitement, in reply to Mr. Satyamurthi's question Sir Henry Craik stated that he had seen Mahatma Gandhi's statement about the village industries movement, to the "United Press" published in the "Hindustan Times" of January 22.

As to whether the Government proposed to withdraw or modify the orders contained in their confidential circular, Sir Henry Craik said that the Government had not yet formed final views on the question of their attitude towards the All-India Village Industries Association, which was indicated only tentatively in the circular. In reaching their final conclusions they will take into full consideration all the relevant material including Mahatma Gandhi's statements and replies to the Local Government.

"WAIT AND SEE"

Many supplementary questions were asked on Mr. Satyamurthi's question regarding Mahatma Gandhi's statement about the Village Industries Association after Sir Henry Craik's reply.

Mr. B. Das enquired: Has the statement of Mahatma Gandhi effected any change of heart in the Government?

Sir Henry Craik: Wait and see.

Mr. Satyamurthi: How long is this House to wait and see? When will the Government make up their mind in this important matter?

Sir Henry Craik: I understand that the Village Industries Association has not yet been placed on the actual state of working.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Do the Government propose to say that till they have information from their own sources about the working of the Association, they won't make decision as to what further attitude they would take and would instruct the local authorities in what way to stifle the movement?

Sir Henry Craik: The Hon'ble member is premature in anticipating what the Government would do.

Mr. Satyamurthi: When do the Government propose to make up their mind and issue the final instructions?

Sir Henry Craik: It is difficult to give any exact time, but it will be as soon as they have all the relevant factors before them.

AFTER ITS START?

Mr. Satyamurthi: That is, after the Association starts actual working.

Sir Henry Craik: After getting indications as to how the Association works.

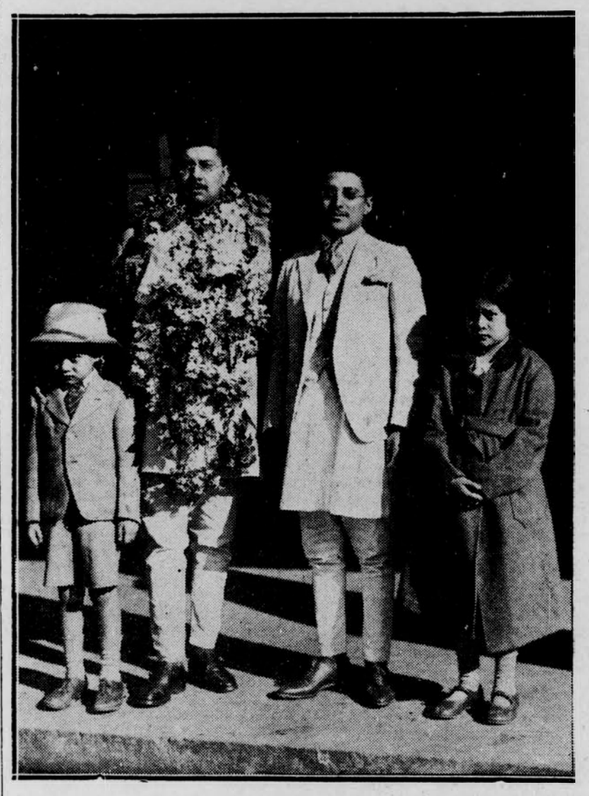
Mr. Satyamurthi: What further relevant matters are wanted by the Government excepting the statement of the founder of the Association, the personnel of its Executives and the rules and the constitution of the Association?

Sir Henry Craik: We want to know how the Association works in actual practice.

Mr. Satyamurthi: In the meantime what will be the attitude of the Government? Will they help or hinder and strangle the movement?

Sir Henry Craik: Attitude of careful watch and neutrality—United Press.

For disobeying the orders of the Commander in discharge of duties the District Magistrate of Akyab convicted J. Costella, a seaman employed in the "Barcoitia" under the Indian Mercantile Shipping Act and sentenced him to 6 weeks' imprisonment. Captain McChriste of the ship was the complainant.



H. E. General Krishna Shumshere Jung Bahadur (garlanded), the Nepalese Minister-designate to St. James Palace, London, arrived in Bombay on Sunday 'en-route' to England. Picture shows his Excellency on arrival at the Victoria Terminus.

Honourable Substitute To Communal Award

Well-Informed Circles In Delhi Confident In Capacity Of Two Distinguished Negotiators

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA Feb. 18.

Reliable private advices from Delhi indicate that no apprehension need be entertained by Bengal Hindus or other interests concerned that in the prevailing communal negotiations between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah, irrevocable commitments will be made over the heads of people most affected and that decisions will be rushed regardless of their sentiments and interests.

It appears, Babu Rajendra Prasad is fully conscious of his grave responsibilities and is believed to have fully in mind the need for the closest consultation with leaders of various communal groups—indeed, it is stated, that his visit to Benares to meet Pandit Malaviya and to Lahore and Calcutta with a view to closer consultation is regarded as being actively in contemplation if necessary.

JINNAH'S ATTITUDE.

It appears, Mr. Jinnah's attitude prior to the Assembly debate on the J.P.C. report was that he would be ready to consider definite proposals, should they be made in view of the fact that just as Hindus rightly or wrongly held joint electorates the 'sine qua non' to constitutional progress the Mussalmans had persuaded themselves to hold that separate electorates were vital to the political existence of their community. Naturally definite proposals of the kind desired were impossible and no doubt appears to have been left, that conversations were possible, only on the basis that they be conducted with a view to seeing if it was possible to evolve an honourable agreed substitute to the Communal Award.

Babu Rajendra Prasad returned to Delhi to resume conversations on the receipt of a communication from Mr. Jinnah stating that he was willing to enter into negotiations with that end in view.

It is stated to have been made clear to him that the Congress could only consider the question of an agreed settlement on the basis of joint electorates and it may be taken as definite that conversations are proceeding on that basis with a view so to revise the proportion of representation allowed in the Communal Award as to make it acceptable to all parties and interests.

SETTLEMENT NOT UNLIKELY.

So far as Mussalmans are concerned, well informed Muslim circles here appear to be in touch with friends in the know of things at Delhi and there seems to be among them, complete confidence in Mr. Jinnah and on the whole, it may also be stated, there is a feeling of agreeable anticipation that an agreed settlement is not unlikely.

Both the leaders are believed to be in close touch with representative opinion of either community and Babu Rajendra Prasad is reported to be actively in touch with Bengal nationalists. It seems, patience and confidence in the capacity of the two distinguished negotiators will do far more to help than a carping and suspicious attitude at the present moment. There need be no fear that Pandit Malaviya of all persons will be ignored in the matter in which he is bound to have a predominant voice, particularly in view of the most friendly spirit of collaboration and co-operation in which he and Rajen Babu carried on the inconclusive Unity Conference discussions that failed on the Bengal issue.

COUNCIL OF STATE BY-ELECTION

Shantidas Askuran Returned

The bye-election to the Council of State on Monday necessitated by the resignation of Sir H. M. Mehta resulted as follows:

Mr. SHANTIDAS ASKURAN	678
Sir SHAPOORJEE BILLIMORIA	430
Sir GOVINDRAO PRADHAN	254
REJECTED VOTES	27

Mr. Shantidas Askuran was declared duly elected Member of the Council of State.

BHULABHAI BACK FROM PUNJAB MISSION

Talk With Hindu And Sikh Leaders Proves Encouraging

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress Party Leader, returned this morning from Lahore, where according to him, he had very encouraging talks with the Hindu and Sikh leaders on communal questions affecting the Punjab. He had conversations with Mr. Jinnah to-day in the lobby of the Assembly, and was queried by almost every other member as to the results of his mission to Lahore.

It appears, whilst at Lahore he had little or no talk with the Muslim leaders of the Punjab as the problem first was to bring about an agreement between Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab, as to the method of approach, before the Muslims. Judging from the trend of his conversations with Raja Narendranath and Sjt. Lala Sevak Ram (Hindu Sabha Leaders, Punjab) and with Sardar Tara Singh of the Sikh League, he is hopeful that a solution may be arrived at.

The attitude of the Sikh members of the Assembly is also said to be encouraging. As for the Bengal Hindus also, lobby conversations show that serious efforts are being made to bring about a settlement, and that Bengal Hindu members of the Assembly will be prepared to consider any reasonable terms in that direction.

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Nationalist Party, a majority of whose members are Bengal Hindu representatives is in close touch with leaders of other parties on the developments in connection with negotiations for communal agreement and will report to Pandit Malaviya, who, it is now learnt, will be arriving at Delhi on February 20, three days before the anti-Communal Award Conference commences the session. The main purpose of these pourparlers is to enable all parties to come to a settlement of communal repreoentation in legislatures on the basis of joint electorates with reservations of seats for communities as given in the Premier's Award with such variations as may secure unquestionable support of the communities concerned.

WHY CLERK WAS SUSPENDED

Ichalkaranji Karbhari Gives Evidence In Ajra Enquiry

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 18.

When the Ajra Firing Commission sat to-day, the Court granted the Ichalkaranji counsel's request to issue a summons to two witnesses residing beyond the Kolhapur Durbar's jurisdiction to enable them to lead evidence regarding buses being raided and regarding the disturbance on December 14 last. The Ichalkaranji counsel also assured the court that the Jahagir will suspend the order and allow Mr. V. G. Joshi, a resident of Ajra, who has been forbidden to leave Ajra, to appear as an independent witness in reply to Mr. Joshi's telegraphic request to the court.

WHY CLERK WAS SUSPENDED

The Karbhari of the Jahagir was then cross-examined. The witness stated he was not responsible for the firing. He denied that any treasury guard was ordered to participate in the firing. He emphatically denied the Muslim's counsel's allegation that one Muslim clerk, in charge of the treasury was suspended through his alleged refusal to participate in the firing, though it was stated that he was suspended due to the alleged supplying of official information. He admitted that his statement before Col. Frere was not "verbatum" and that it did not include several incidents. The witness emphatically denied that the fourth volley of fire arrested the mob's advance. The mob retreated after the last volley.

After the cross-examination was finished the court rose for lunch.

NINE VOLLEYS

After lunch, Jamadar Powar in charge of the armed section was cross-examined.

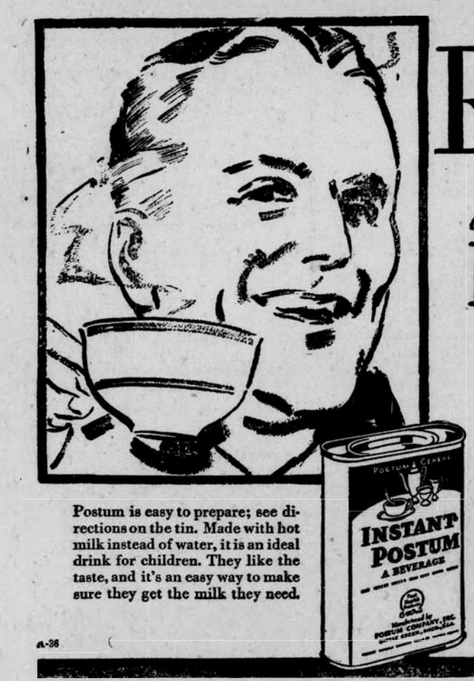
Replying to Mr. Olivera the witness expressed ignorance of the existence of the ammunition box with the treasury guard. The police Sub-Inspector controlled them. He denied the Muslim counsel's allegation that the ammunition box from the treasury guard was brought; also the allegation that the District Police Jamadar had a gun which he was afraid to use and Mr. Amrita Desai in charge of the Sanadis took it and fired. Witness further denied the report that one treasury guard was present with them at the time of firing. Witness admitted that nine volleys were fired from one station in three or four minutes, each volleys actually taking about 15 seconds.

Replying to the Court, witness stated that from the mob's attitude while the shots were fired he thought the Muslims were very daring.

HE DID NOT SEE TREES

Mr. Pundlik Kulkarni, Mamlatdar of Ajra, during December last, was then examined. When cross-examined witness denied the report that he sought the help of the Muslims in making the land revenue revision survey two years back and said that he never ordered firing at any village in that connection at that time. Witness said he did not see the trees in the graveyard because it was dark when he visited it with the "Dussera Palkhi".

The court at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.



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A-36

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CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Budget Again Shows Big Deficit

(Continued from page 12.)

4 1/4 crores below receipts of 1930-31 which was the first year of depression.

The total working expenses amount to nearly 64 crores including 13 3/4 crores for depreciation and are 3/4 crore in excess of last year's figures.

Net revenue of Railways in 1934-35 is expected to be 3 crores higher than 1933-34 and interest charges 3/4 crore lower as a result of fall in rate of Government borrowing.

Total deficit of 424 lakhs (of which 185 lakhs are for strategic lines) will be met by temporary loan from depreciation fund which will stand at 11 crores at the end of the year.

Estimates for 1935-36

The Budget estimate for 1935-36 assumes improvements in receipts will continue. Total traffic receipts on all State lines are estimated at 93 1/2 crores. Increase in ordinary working expenses of 105 lakhs, including 92 lakhs due to decision not to reimpose cuts in pay, is counterbalanced to some extent by slight decrease in provision for depreciation, which, according to new method of calculation approved by Standing Finance Committee for Railways, will be 1/60 of total capital at charge.

Total working expenses will amount to under 64 1/2 crores and will be 60 lakhs more than in the current year. Deficit on all State lines in 1935-36 will be 190 lakhs. Deficit on strategic lines will be 197 lakhs and net result of working of commercial lines during the year will be a small surplus of 7 lakhs. Balance of depreciation fund at the end of the year will be 13 crores. Loans from fund to meet previous deficits will stand at 28 1/2 crores.

In view of all signs at present pointing to further improvement in future, which is likely to be sustained if not spectacular, Railways felt justified in the reduction recently announced in surcharge on coal freights which involves loss in earnings of over 20 lakhs on public coal. The maximum of Re. 1 imposed on reduced surcharge of 12 1/2 per cent. will be of considerable benefit to long distance traffic on which burden of present rate has fallen most heavily and result will be that surcharge on distances above 700 miles will be the same.

Cuts Restored

In justifying decision not to reimpose cuts in pay in 1935-36, Sir Joseph Bhore said:

"Apart from the fact that more than half the staff on State Railways are actually Government servants, and that Railways have therefore from the beginning followed the policy of Government in this matter, we feel that with a revival in earnings to an extent that we think will enable us to balance the budget of commercial lines without recourse to the continuance of the cut, we could not, consistently with our pledges, refuse to follow the action taken with regard to other Government servants. The wide discontent among our staff which would have followed any attempt to single them out for specially unfavourable treatment would, I have no doubt, have resulted in grave detriment to efficiency, if not indeed in serious labour trouble".

Optimism Justified

Sir Joseph Bhore claimed that the results of last year and the estimates he was placing before the Assembly had justified his optimism and the confidence expressed by him in previous years in the essential strength and soundness of the financial position of Indian Railways notwithstanding successive deficits since 1930-31. He said:

"A review of results, if it is to be of any value, must extend over a sufficiently lengthy period to eliminate the distorting effects of temporary causes and give a true picture of the whole. Taking broad results, it will be seen that in the 12 years ending with 1935-36, 6 years of prosperity and 6 of adversity, the net result of the working of all State-owned lines, commercial and strategic, will, if our present estimates prove correct, be a surplus of 14 crores and an accumulated balance in the depreciation fund of 41 1/2 crores. In other words, during this long period of varying fortune, we shall have earned a net income of over a crore a year after meeting working expenses, providing for accruing depreciation and paying interest in full on borrowed capital".

New Works

The works programme for 1935-36 is bigger than in recent years. The total sum provided is 15 crores after allowing for reduction of stores balances by 3/4 crore. The programme provides for starting construction of Megna Bridge to improve communication between Eastern Bengal and Assam and extension of the electrified suburban section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Borivli to Virar. 10 lakhs is provided for a line of 52 miles in Southern India which will be undertaken if Government of Madras are in favour of project. 44 lakhs are required for the purchase of the Amritsar-Patti-Kasur Railway.

The total expenditure during 1935-36 on restoration of damage caused by floods to Hardinge Bridge and by the Bihar earthquake is estimated at 70 lakhs. Of the balance of 14 1/4 crores, track renewals account for 5 crores, bridge work for a crore, other structural works for 3 3/4 crores and rolling stock for 4 1/2 crores. Programme includes provision of over 5,000 wagons to meet increase in traffic demands, of which 4,250 are broad gauge general service wagons to be added to the pool.

Praise for Officials

Sir Joseph Bhore repeated his appeal for fair assessment of difficulties which railway administrations had to face and of the manner in which they had endeavoured to overcome them. He asked the public sometimes to glance at the other side of the picture, at the organisation, the forethought, the unremitting care, the technical skill, and the devotion to duty on the part of the lowest to the highest official, which are essential if the Railways of India are to meet effectively and efficiently the administrative and economic needs of the country.

He felt he would be guilty of ingratitude if he failed to acknowledge the work which all ranks of railwaymen had done during a period of exceptional trial and the spirit in which they had met the heavy calls made upon their patience and endurance during the lean years through which they had passed.

Challenge of Road Traffic

In concluding his speech Sir Joseph Bhore repeated the following passage from his last address to the Railway conference:—

"The competition which Railways are experiencing at the hands of rival means of transport has been engaging our very serious attention now for some time. It is not a passing phase. It is a permanent challenge which will grow in intensity and which will I believe, be felt eventually in fields not yet seriously threatened. The projected developments in civil aviation in India are significant, and I would ask you to remember that the impossible of to-day is the commonplace of to-morrow. Scientific research may, quite conceivably and perhaps sooner than we imagine, cut down by a substantial margin to-day's operating costs of motor transport. Whatever may be the strictly narrow railway view of such competition, present and prospective, we must all admit that in the larger interests of the country it is good that it should exist, for only through such rivalry can the public be assured of the maximum efficiency in service at a minimum cost. Apart from everything else, such competition is inevitable, and there is only one sound method of meeting it. So long as Railways do not live in the past, so long as they endeavour strenuously to meet fully, efficiently and effectively the ever varying demands of the present and yet keep their eyes searchingly on the future and its possibilities, so long and no longer will they endure successfully."

He added: "If the ideal of Indian Railways is to secure the highest efficiency at the lowest cost, they will continue for many a long year to come to serve this country's needs as successfully as in the past. It has been my endeavour to keep that ideal before them."

MORE CHEERFUL OUTLOOK

But Decrease In Passengers Continues As Depressing Feature

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in presenting the Budget in the Council of State justified the claim that the Railway of India had done their utmost to cut their coats according to the cloth available.

Despite the undoubtedly more cheerful outlook, there is one rather depressing feature said Sir Guthrie, goods traffic is entirely responsible for our increase in earnings; our passenger earnings still show a tendency to decrease. For this the reasons are not far to seek. The country has been passing through a period of depression and people have little money to spend on travelling, but with a return to prosperity we hope the travel spirit will again evince itself, and in this belief we have allowed for a small increase in passenger earnings during the next financial year.

Reduced Fares.

In an endeavour to regain traffic we have, as an experiment, made a general reduction of fares on the North Western Railway. The result of this for the first 12 months, during which it has been in force has been an increase in the number of passengers travelling as compared with the previous 12 months, of 6 million or 11 per cent, but a decrease in earnings of 4 lakhs or 1 per cent.

We are also trying a somewhat similar experiment for 3rd class traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and we have introduced return tickets on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is yet too early to say whether these experiments are going, to pay or not. We are, however, still up against a problem—a problem that, if I may say so, has baffled the ingenuity of our Railways to grapple with, that it, relating to those who feel they have an inherent right to travel by railway without paying for their journey as other fellow citizens do. The extent of the evil can perhaps best be gauged from the fact that in 1933 nearly 3 million passengers were detected travelling without tickets.

Our passenger earnings, like those of the Railways of every other country in the world, have undoubtedly been affected by the growth of motor transport, and Hon'ble Members will perhaps expect me, on this occasion, to make some observations on the somewhat complex problem of competition between the railways and the roads. It is a problem which practically every country in the world has to solve. Each is endeavouring to find a solution compatible with the conditions there prevailing. Here in India also the problem has within recent years assumed an importance which compels early action being taken before it reaches a stage at which co-ordination will become more difficult.

Gravity of Position.

I have no desire to exaggerate the seriousness of the position so far as it affects our railways. We realise that there is considerable room for the expansion of both our roads and our railways. That the expansion of the one should be complementary to the other is a doctrine to which no one, I believe, will take exception. Hon'ble Members are perhaps aware of the first meeting of the Transport Advisory Council held here last month, which, apart from anything else, showed how completely in agreement were all those who are responsible for the development of railways and roads, in regard to the necessity for the adoption of measures to ensure systematic development. There is to us only one criterion that is paramount in these matters and that is the public interest which is synonymous with the interest of the general taxpayer.

GOODS TRAFFIC ON UP GRADE

7. As I have already said, the increase in goods traffic is entirely responsible for our increased earnings. A perusal of the statistics so far collected for this financial year shows some remarkable results. With the exception of oil seeds, sugar and jute, practically every commodity shows an increase. The increase in the tonnage of coal carried is over 11 per cent. with an increase of 12 per cent. in the earnings. We have carried 20 per cent. more rice with 10 per cent. more earnings. Our traffic in gram and pulses has actually increased by 30 per cent., both in tonnage and earnings. The greatest increase of all is in metallic ores, where our tonnage has increased by 40 per cent. and our earnings by 50 per cent. These figures alone, I

(Continued on page 11.)

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CATARRH SUFFERERS!

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Latest Commercial News

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION SHOOTS UP PRICES IN AMERICA

New York Cotton Closes 17 Points Up

BULLION AND GRAINS EASY

Gilt-Edged Securities Steady With Small Business

BOMBAY, Feb. 18

On Monday, crossrates witnessed quiet fluctuations.

SHARP RISE IN N. Y. COTTON.

The New York cotton market displayed a sagging tendency at first on account of the protracted delay in the Gold Clause decision but there was a sharp rise after Liverpool closing.

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver prices were slightly easy.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED EASY.

Wheat ruled quiet in the absence of fresh enquiry and linseed eased under liquidation.

TIN STEADY AND RUBBER QUIET

Tin was steady and rubber was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE INACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange was rather inactive. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was very little doing.

LATER.

BULLISH EFFECT OF GOLD CLAUSE DECISION.

The supreme court at last gave its decision in the gold clause case....As it was in favour of the Government, prices spurted up all round in the world markets. Cotton was particularly firm in New York. The London Stock Exchange was closed but street transactions took place on a wide scale and gold mining shares continued to blaze up.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	.....	12.48
To-day's opening	.....	12.46
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing	.....	12.65
Difference	.....	+.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	.....	6.82
To-day's opening	.....	6.80
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing	.....	6.78
Difference	.....	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 251

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 18.

Protracted delay in the announcement of the Gold Clause decision is causing nervousness among operators and despite favourable trade reports and news that the cotton control will not be relaxed, prices to-day showed a somewhat sagging tendency. However the market offered considerable resistance at the lower level indicating well-liquidated condition of the market.

Trading in May commenced at 12.46 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Prices steadily declined on March liquidation and foreign selling resulting in a further fall of May to 12.41. At this stage some covering appeared and the market partially rallied to 12.43 thereafter remaining steady but quiet in the absence of aggressive demand.

LATER.

There was a sharp rise after Liverpool closing. The price registered a rise of 23 points all of a sudden.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.65 with a rise of 17 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.41/12.40) 12.39/12.39
May (12.48/12.48) 12.46/12.46
July (12.51/12.51 12.50/12.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.88) 6.88
American March (6.82) 6.82
Egyptian January (8.47) 8.52
Egyptian March (8.47) 8.52

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 18.
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M was traded in around Rs. 248 at night at first and later at Rs. 246-8. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 247-4 with New York futures about 6 points down.

LATER.

Broach A-M. advanced at one time to Rs. 253 late at night on the report that New York cotton was up by 23 points. There were quick fluctuations in the local market in sympathy with New York advices.

PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Bombay, Monday.

The Tata Construction Co. has been revised into a new company known as the Premier Construction Company. Six per cent commulative shares to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs have been issued to-day by the underwriter Messrs. Devakaran Nanji Co.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	.....	4.87 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.87 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.88 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	.....	4.87 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.87 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.88 5/8
Difference	.....	+.01 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	.....	73.84
To-day's opening	.....	73.81
To-day's closing	.....	73.53
Difference	.....	—.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 18.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87 1/8 and then slightly improved to 4.87 5/16. Subsequently on continental selling the rate steadily fell touching 4.86 3/8.

Franc opened at 73.81 and sharply appreciated to 74.03 there after moving lower to 74.00.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.88 5/8

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 73.53

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 18.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	24 15/16d	24 13/16d.
Spot	25 1/16d	24 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 18.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-8 1/2) £7-2-7

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 18.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.

6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 18.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1.6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.54 3/8)	5.59 3/4
New York on Bombay (36.98)	36.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/2)	0.91 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-6 1/4)	1-6 1/8
London on Milan (57.43)	57.56
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 62/6, 62/7 and 67/12. The market early displayed some activity due to some scattered buying influenced by better foreign cables but subsequently prices gave way under liquidation and local selling due to disappointing London cables and closed steady at Rs. 62/4, 62/5 and 67/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/5/3, 35/5/3 and 35/6/6. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any stimulating foreign advices while subsequently prices eased on considerable selling pressure influenced by weakness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 35/3/6, 35/3/6 and 35/4/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 56, May 59 1/8 and July 61 1/2. Prices improved on moderate enquiry with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with may at 0.97 1/4. Prices were steady but in the absence of any fresh enquiry the market displayed very little activity with operators awaiting the decision of the gold question.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18.

Artentine linseed opened steady with March at 12.95 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling the the price falling to 12.03 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 18.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers firm) £229 1/2 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 1/4 sellers Steady) £10 1/16 buyers £10 3/16 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £30 1/4) £30 1/4 to £30 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe Higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 3/4) 2-6 3/4

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 3/8 sellers) £17 1/4 sellers.

Dunlop Jan-Feb. (£21) unquoted.

Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid and buyers) 6 5/16 paid and value.

April-June 6 5/8 paid and buyers) 6 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers

Groundnut. Coromandal March (£15 5/16 sellers3) £15 3/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

... Closing Quotations ...

Bombay, Feb. 18.
Rs. a. p.
10-30 p.m.

Wheat May	4 7 6
Linseed May	6 13 0
The Tone was quiet.	z z

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 18.
Rs. a. p.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 13 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 13 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 12 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 13 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 13 0

CHECK ON OBSCENE POSTERS

Elders Pass Cinema Act Amending Bill

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

In the Council of State Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, presented the railway budget, whereafter on a motion of Mr. M. G. Hallett, Home Secretary, the Bill amending the Indian Naturalisation Act as passed by the Assembly, was passed.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.

Moving the consideration of a Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act Mr. Hallett explained that with the increase in the number of cinema houses in the country advertising by means of obscene posters in the streets had become common. This injuriously affected the morale of the people, particularly the younger generation. The Government had consulted the various local Governments and the censuring authorities in India. Mr. Hallett added that the measure was a simple one and would not cause any undue hardships to the cinema trade. The penalty for an offence under the Act extended to a fine of Rs. 500 which was not unreasonable.

Mr. Hussain Imam asked the Government to postpone the consideration of the Bill by a fortnight to enable them in the meantime to consult people concerned with the cinema industry. The suggestion, however, was not accepted.

"ECCENTRIC" CENSORS.

Mr. P. N. Sapru objected on principle to censorship of either posters or pamphlets. films or books, as censors had often proved eccentric in their views.

Mr. Chari supported the previous speaker.

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali asked whether the Government had information that indigeneous films were exhibiting objectionable posters.

Mr. Hallett replied in the negative.

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali urged that the indigenous industry which was of recent growth should not be penalised for the mistakes of foreign films. Therefore he asked for an assurance from the Government that the operation of the Bill would be confined for the present only to foreign trade.

The Bill was passed.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, February 21st.—A. P.

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION OUT AT LAST

GOLD MINING SHARES BLAZE UPWARD IN STREET TRANSACTIONS

Commodities Register Sharp Advances

BULLISH EFFECT IN WALL STREET.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 18.

On the Stock Exchange, goldminings showed renewed prominence and were very firm; otherwise business was very restricted.

Commodities to-day were very quiet awaiting the gold clause decision which came after the close of the most of the market.

Foreign Exchanges were also quiet but the news of the decision caused the Dollar to fall from 4.86 1/4 to 4.89 while Franc moved from 73.87 to 73.71. The market was unsettled as it was unaware of full implications of the courts' decision about Federal Bonds.

The decision caused goldmining shares to blaze upward in the "street" after the Stock Exchange was closed.

Wall Street opened quietly steady with business at a standstill but rallied after the decision became known.

Commodities also showed sharp advances.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 18.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, Feb. 11 £98 3/4
Tuesday, Feb 12, £96 1/2
Wednesday, Feb 13, £96 1/2
Thursday, Feb 14, £98 1/4
Friday, Feb. 15 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 18.

Markets generally were very quiet. The general tendency was undecided. Giltedgeds were quiet but steady. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 3/4) £89 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/4) £112 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£119) £119

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/4) £117 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7/8) 4 7/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/4) dol 3 1/8

Musical Industries (32-4 1/8) 32-4 1/2

Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (dol 36-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 10) dol 10

Woolsworth New Ford (dol 108 1/2) dol 108-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (dol 86 1/2) dol 86 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (49-9) 49-9

University Ordinary (28) 28

Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6

Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera A (£8) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (135-7 1/2) 136-3

P and O S N Co. defd (16-6) 16-0

Distillers (92-6) 92-6

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (10-3) 10-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (60) 48-1/ 1/2 Ex Div.

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3

Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6

Inter Nickels (23 3/8) 23 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£52 1/2) £50 1/2 Ex Div.

L M S Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2

L N E R Defd (£6 5/8) £6 3/8

Southern Dutch (£24 1/2) £24 1/4

Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2

London G Stock (£94) £92 3/4 Ex Div.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (287-6) 286-3

Goddar New (192-6) 192-6

Moddar New (76-3) 76-3

Sub Nigel (245) 243-9

Spring Mines (187-6) 186-3

Union Corporation (145) 146-3

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 18.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£89) £88 1/2 (£98 1/2) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955/60

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£116) £115 1/2

4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118) £118

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110) £110

3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116) £116 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£106 1/4) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112) £112

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Commons (dol 19) dol 19

Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0

Donaro Tea (33-9) 33-9

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£16) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3

Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-0) 59-3

Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-4 1/2 Ex Div.

Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/8

East Rand Proprietary (£53-6) £52-6

Rand Mines (147-6) 146-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3

Anglo Persian (53-3) 51-3

Burma Oil (77-3) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3

Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-0

Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 18.

General Motors (dol 31 1/8) dol 31

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 5/8) dol 10 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 35 7/8) dol 35 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 86 1/8) dol 87 3/8

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Jutes ruled easier and limited turnover took place. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Sugar met with slight inquiry Others showed no change. Government securities were slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 97/3 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 109/15 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1955/60 116/14; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 108/11.

Banks:—Central 42/4.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/4; Muir Mills ordy 360; New Victoria pref 4/14.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/8 small lot, Bengal 287 small lot; Burrakui 14/4; Deoli 8/8; Standard 33/8; Talcher 2; West Jamuria 12/14.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 16/10; Agarpara 26/8 small lot; Bally 260/8 small lot; Chitavalsah 34/8; Clive 37/12; Fort William 390; Howrah 63/3; Kamarhatty 643; National 27/13.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/6; Karanpura Development 12/10; Benares electric 15/4; Bengal Telephone pref 15/8; Dacca electric 19/2; Upper Ganges electric 13/8; United Provinces electric 164; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 73 small lots; Marshalls and Sons 1/12 small lots; Associated Hotels pref 02/8 small lots; B. I. Corporation ordy 3; B. I. Corporation ordy 3; B. I. Corporation defd 1/6; Great Eastern Hotel 80; Bangal Paper ordy 105/12; Titaghur paper, defd 9/12.

Sugars:—Balrampur 20/7; New Savan 14 small lots; Rohtas 11/4.

Rubber:—Glenealy 2.10 cwt; Kuala Sidim 2.72 1/2 cwt.

Teas:—Bishnauth 28.—A. P.

'Change Chairman Must Act

BATTLE BETWEEN BULLS AND BEARS

Bona-fide Investors Scared Away By Wild Fluctuations

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Recent developments in the local Stock Exchange have taken an ugly turn, where no 'bona-fide' operator or investor can risk his money, as the daily fluctuations have become violent, threatening the stability of the market.

TIMELY WARNING.

A steady rise in values of shares attracted the outside public and members of the Stock Exchange used to book handsome profits, and the market kept up a healthy tone, despite advancing prices. However, near the top, there was extensive short covering which resulted in too rapid advances, and the market became feverish. This state of affairs needed a timely warning and Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, lost no time in discharging his duties to members whether bulls or bears to be cautious in their operations and avoid overtrading.

PRESIDENTS CAUTIONS.

The President in his statement said that it is the aim of the Stock Exchange to maintain on its floor a market for shares and securities which shall at all times be free and open. But when the prices are getting artificial and when there is a deliberate and premeditated attempt to rig shares by speculators, intervention from the authority is generally necessary, inspite of the future outlook being regarded with confidence.

Thereafter, the Board of Directors considered the full situation and after several meetings the warning given by the President was fully supported by the Board, but no action was taken.

The immediate effect of the well-intentioned warning was favourable and prominent Bull operators allowed the market to move on its own merits. Considerable profit taking followed and the market became technically healthy, and the overbought state was greatly corrected.

BEARS AT IT.

But some Bear operators took full advantage of the situation and began to hammer. At one time they raided the Steel group and next time they depressed Tata Power shares. This action resulted in huge and wide fluctuations and on Saturday last, there was such a heavy selling pressure that the President in fairness to all parties demanded statement of sales and purchases in Tata Power shares on that day.

IS IT A RALLY?

But the action of the market again assumed threatening state to-day, and at one time the market looked like a run-away horse. Leaving Tata Power shares alone, considerable selling depressed Tata Steel shares. But active bull support and heavy covering resulted in a sharp rally. Is this rally worth relying or will it prove a one day's wonder?

HIGHLY SPECULATIVE.

Tata Power shares are daily fluctuating within a range of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 while Tata Dfds. are also recording a change of Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. Does it not show that the market has become highly speculative? Powerful Bulls and Bears are having their interests served at the sacrifice of outside public. If such a state continues, soon the market will be deserted. Thus in the interest of the market, it becomes the duty of the Stock Exchange authority to do something in the matter before it is too late.

The stock Exchange is lucky in having such a keen-eyed man as Mr. K. R. P. Shroff as its President and his knowledge, influence and guidance immensely benefited the local Stock Exchange and several times, he successfully piloted the ship of the Stock Exchange through rough and stormy seas and weakened the storm. It is now for him to judge whether the Stock Exchange ship is having a smooth voyage. His warning clearly indicates that there is something wrong with the market, and it becomes the duty of the Board as well as every member to stand by him, in case any definite action be needed. Existence of a bull market is impossible without Bears and vice-versa, but when things are overdone, naturally there is the inevitable need for a halt, and the general public naturally has a right to anticipate some protection when big bulls and bears are trying conclusions.

PHOTO-CINE-RADIO EXHIBITION

Opens At Town Hall To-day At 4.30 p.m.

The First Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, from to-day (Tuesday) to 2nd March 1935, daily from 4-30 to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), admission to which is by tickets of As. 2 each.

CONVENTION

The First All-India Motion Picture Convention will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, on the 21st inst., at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the President of the Society, when those interested in the motion picture industry are requested to attend. Admission is free.

LECTURES

At the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, the following lectures will be held, admission being free:—

A lecture on "Talkies" by Prof. G. R. Paranjpye.

A lecture on 'Television" by Prof. G. R. Paranjpye.

A lecture on "Radio" by Prof. B. B. Deshpande.

A lecture on "Infra-Red" by Prof. N. R. Tawde.

A lecture on "Importance of Film in National Life" by Prof. C. N. Vakil.

A lecture on "Film and Education" by Prof. Hudlikar.

The lectures will be held from the 21st to 26th inst., at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.). For further details enquiries may be made at the Twn Hall, or at the Blavatsky Lodge on the days mentioned.

TERRIFIC LORRY ACCIDENT

Four Killed And 14 Injured In Panvel Road Crash

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 18.

Four persons were killed and fifteen others injured, some of them seriously, in a motor accident that occurred last night at 10 o'clock on the Bombay Panvel Road about two miles from Thana.

The names of the persons killed on the spot are Hari Rama, Ganpat Kana, Dharma Ragho and Ambo Ragho.

One of the detained persons to-day succumbed to the injuries sustained by him.

LORRY WRECKED

It appears that motor lorry (No. W. 9598), driven by one Phillips, was returning from Bombay along with the other eighteen occupants who had gone with basketfuls of vegetables and flowers to sell in the Byculla market. On its way to Panvel, after the lorry passed Thana, it met with what is described as a terrific disaster at a curvature of the road. It is said that the lorry crashed into a boundary stone with such a terrific impact that all the occupants were flung out violently and the lorry fell down the precipice, and lay a complete wreck about 200 yards from the place of the accident.

Of the fourteen injured persons now detained at the Thana Civil Hospital, only a little girl has escaped with minor injuries. The driver and a few others are progressing.

Deputy Superintendent Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik, Inspector D. R. Jadhav and Sub-Inspector B. B. Sawant of the Thana Mahal police visited the scene of the accident this morning.

The police inquiries are in progress.

Heavy Short Covering In Steels

Small Rally In Tata Powers

MARKET HIGHLY SPECULATIVE

BOMBAY, Feb 18

The notice calling upon members to submit statements of dealings in Tata Power shares had little effect on the market to-day. It was believed that this would check undue selling pressure but to utter surprise, it seems that professional Bear operators took an opportunity of hammering Tata Steel shares. Large selling orders in Tata Steel shares resulted in a sharp decline which had salutary effect on other shares and Tata Power shares lost further ground and the market displayed nervous tone.

Later on the market took a sudden turn as the decline was overdone. Active professional buying and short covering resulted in a sharp recovery. The market being technically healthy there was scarcity of offerings and prices soon recovered the lost points and recorded some rise. The Railway Budget failed to have any important effect and prices in Tata Steel shares kept up hardening tendency till the end of the session.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 630 and declined to Rs. 602/8. At this level there was extensive buying which resulted in a rise of Rs. 60 and Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 665 and finally closed at Rs. 660. Tata Steel ordinary shares also opened at Rs. 142 and declined to Rs. 140/8. At this level there came heavy short covering which advanced prices to Rs. 148 and closed at Rs. 147/8.

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1590 and improved to Rs. 1600 but nervous unloading depressed prices to Rs. 1565. At this level there was heavy covering which resulted in a rise of Rs. 62/8 to Rs. 1627/8.

The market is highly speculative and needs extreme caution in following wide fluctuations. Both Bulls and Bears are very active to gain control of the market.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

100 Ahm.Ad.	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	955
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	307 8
100 Central India	391 4
100 Colaba	155 10
100 Coorla	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	130 0
100 Gokak	232 8
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	105 14
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	85 0
100 Kohinoor	236 4
250 Laxmi	780 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1400 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	208 12
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	40 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
100 Simplex	102 8
100 Swadeshi	250 0
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1500 0
1000 Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	105 8
25-50 Central Bank	42 0
500 Imperial Bank	1607 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	402 8
50-100 India	123 0
5 Union	5 14

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	40 4
70 Gwalior	122 8
160 Indian	422 8
40 Katni Def.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord	387 8
75 Okha	210 0
10 Punjab	27 2
100 Shahabad	389 0
70 United	81 0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	13 10
15-75 New India	48 0
200 Oriental	4700 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 2

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	170 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1772 8
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	168 2
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 8
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	197 8
100 Tata Hydro	179 0
1000 Tata Power	1627 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	122 8
100 C. Province	89 4
100 Dhond Baramati	92 0
100 Gujrat	71 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	780 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	34 0
30 Tata Steel Defd.	660 0
75 Tata Steel Old	147 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugar	289 6
250 Bombay Steam	310 0
125 Bombay Burma	429 6
15 Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4-0-6
50 Bombay Telephone	117 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	167 8
100 Ind Radio Def.	560 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	617 8
15 Scindia	12 4
30 Tata Construction X-D	84 0
25 Tata Oil	21 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	284 4
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	181 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	660 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 18

Bombay Dyeing 951 932 945 950 946 962 956 965
Century 305 292 306 307/8
Central India 380 377 383 378 368 386 391/4.
Colaba 155 154 155/10
Kohinoor 237 235 232 236/4
New Great 200 205 208/12
Simplex 103 102/8
Swadeshi 245 242 248 251 250
Bundi 38/12 39/10 40 40/4
Indian Cement 407 402 410 416 422/8
Tata Steel Deferred 630 605 620 615 625 622 635 632 650 642 655 650 665 660
Tata Steel Ordinary 145 140/8 143 142 144 146/4 145/8 146/8 145/8 148 147/8
Bombay Steam 308 310
Bombay Burma 420 418 428 426 429/6
Andhra 1735 1760 1770 1765 1775 1772
Hydro 179/14 174 178 179/6
Tata Power 1592 1575 1587 1570 1605 1595 1615 1608 1612 1607 1620 1627/8
Tram 168

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb 18

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/11
5 per cent 1949/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 107/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/3 and improved to Rs. 97/5 but again declined to Rs. 97/2 but rallied towards the close.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 18

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. It is said that American Government is buying silver in London for maintaining Exchange rates but after the gold decision there will be steady markets. The local market will be subject to wide and rapid fluctuations in view of the Budget and it will be advisable to be out for some time. The gold market was fairly steady with a good enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	62	7	0
1st settlement	62	8	0
2nd settlement	68	0	0
Ready gold	35	4	6
1st settlement	35	5	0
2nd settlement	35	7	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb 16

March 55.10—
May 55.30—20

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Common	4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	61
Electric Bond dol 5 Pref	43
Columbia Gas	5 1/2
American Tel and Tel	103
Western Union Telgm	28 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	16 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio	11
National Distillers	28
United States Steel	35 3/4
N Y N H and Hartford	10
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	81
6 per cent Tokyo Elec 1953	79
5 per cent Can Nat Rly 1969	115
4 1/2 per cent Can Nat Rly 1956	113
American Smelting	56
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper	10 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	42
General Motors	31 1/4
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	24
Socony	13 3/4
Chase Bank	24 3/4
National City Bank	22
National Dairy	17
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	93
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
4 1/2 per cent Australia 1956	96
6 per cent Norway 1944	106

Market steady but spotty.

COMMODITY MARKETS

Rubber Position Sound

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report state:

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: "Dunn Brad Street report general trade climbing. Suggest buying after announcement gold clause for quick turn."

Wheat: "Weakness maize and March liquidation depressing factors but position bullish and favour at this level."

Rubber: "Sound and still looks eventually higher."

Sugar: "Opinion unchanged. Expect gradually higher."

Linseed oil: "Undertone steady. Believe in higher level eventually."

Note: The latest cable from Washington dated 17th February through Reuters reads as follows:—

"There was tense excitement when the Supreme Court after sitting for five hours adjourned without announcing that the "Gold Clause" decision will not be forthcoming on Monday. This is generally interpreted as indicating that there is a good chance for the announcement on Monday."

Silver: The Chinese Government's concession to import silver and re-export after a period of six months without duty is expected to ease the present position of depleted stocks and increased imports.

Rubber: Consumption in America during January 1935 was 47,600 tons which is the highest for any one month for a considerable number of years.

Copper: Rumours are being revived of an International meeting at the end of this month for the restriction of production. We advise purchases.

Linseed: The American Bureau of Census announced stocks at the end of December 1934 at 51,836 tons against 75,171 tons in 1933 and 87,384 tons in 1932.

They also state stocks of linseed oil on the same date were 35,000 tons against 53,000 tons in 1933, 40,000 tons in 1932 and 55,000 tons in 1931.

In view of comparatively higher prices for Soya beans and groundnut oils, we continue to recommend purchases of linseed oil.

Sugar: In view of the apprehended shortage in Indian production by about 25 per cent and Java's disposal of about 600,000 tons and limiting the current season's production to around 300,000 tons, the world's statistical position seems to favour a gradual rise especially in London raw values."

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 16

Broach A/M opening 249 1/2; highest 250 1/4; lowest 248 1/8; closing 248 3/4

Broach J/A opening 249; highest 249 1/4; lowest 247 1/2; closing 247 3/4

Oomra March opening 225; highest 225 1/4; lowest 224 1/4; closing 225

Oomra May opening 224; highest 224 1/4; lowest 223 1/2; closing 223 3/4

Bengal March opening 147; highest 147; lowest 145 3/4; closing 146 1/2

Bengal May opening 148 3/4; highest 148 3/4; lowest 147 1/4; closing 148 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 13

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 23 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
Liverpool New York May 136 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 248 Liverpool May 1935 6.82 Rs. 49 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 248 New York May 12.48 Rs. 36 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 15th February 14,826 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,034,945 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,026,780 bales

Increase 8,165 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 18.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless awaiting Gold clause decision. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a range of one point throughout the day. From this it can be seen that operators as well as Mills were not inclined to do any fresh business. The market is well liquidated and the general feeling is better.

The decision on the Gold Clause will be given to-day and whatever may be its nature, the fact remains that it will remove the uncertainty which has destroyed speculative enthusiasm.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a decline of one point with May 12.48. This was the highest level and a further loss of one point marked the lowest level for the day. Thus both high and low points were reached during the first five minutes and later on in the absence of any important business prices remained stationary. The market closed at a net decline of 2 points for near months while distants remained unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed at 12.65c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.63c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The nervousness with regard to the Gold Clause abated following the recent reductions in outstanding interests but its continued uncertainty restricted business. The steady undertone reflects the well evened-up position in futures and the continued absence of selling pressure from the South.

Some price-fixing and covering absorbed liquidation and scattered selling but business largely consisted of straddles between markets or between months. Together with March liquidation partly through switching to later deliveries.

Rains have improved the surface soil conditions in the South but more subsoil moisture is needed in the South-West sections and South-East.

There was nothing more definite regarding the efforts to revive export outlets and traders are awaiting developments in Washington as well as the Supreme Court's decision on the Gold Clause.

Goods markets were quiet but increased activity is expected once the Gold Clause cases are settled.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.48—01 (10 a.m.)

Lowest 12.47—02 (10-05 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.81 plus 02 (10-1 a.m.)

Lowest 6.80 (10-55 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: March liquidation lagging. Pool continues to buy distants when replacing spot sales. We prefer long side anticipating renewed trade and speculative demand.

New York: Gold decision expected Monday.

New York: President states that cotton control will not be relaxed. This is likely to advance prices moderately.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Market advanced with other markets. Better feeling generally.

U. S. BUYS SILVER

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co. of New York:

Silver: Our Government is reported to be buying in London in connection with exchange operations. Montreal is following London. Little trading.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 18

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,774
Linseed	4,800
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,372
Gingellyseed	798
Poppyseed	93
Groundnuts	7,777
Castorseed	4,167
Rice	21,938
Myrabollams	2,280
Cottonseed	5,854
Mowraseed	41
Gram	1,012
Joowar	253
Barley	28
Bajree	1,161
	Tons.
Coal	367

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 33/12; Lowest Rs. 33/11; Closing Rs. 34/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 43/2; Highest Rs. 43/10; Closing Rs. 43/8

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 43/6; Highest Rs. 45/12; Lowest Rs. 45/3; Closing Rs. 45/10

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/15; Highest Rs. 25/4; Closing Rs. 25/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 6.82. There was trade and scattered buying which met Continental and local weekend realising. Later on there was some Bombay and further Continental selling but the market ruled steady on short covering and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close market was 6.00, May 6.1 and July 6.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and irregular. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point but spot cotton prices improved 3 points at 8.83. Uppers futures closed 3 to 1 point up with spot cotton 3 points up at 7.64d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 13 to 9 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 6 to 3 points.

NO FEATURE

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"In the American market there is no special feature to report. The decision of the U.S.A. Supreme Court on the legality of the suspension of the "Gold clause" is now not expected to be announced before the 4th prox. This and other uncertainties, such as the continuation of a loan policy, the intentions of the U.S.A. Government regarding export bounties, and the possible alteration of the New York contract, are checking enterprise, and temporarily, at least, are outweighing the bullish implications of the Bankhead quota and of the further curtailment of acreage.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION Ltd.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 18th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 252/12	250/8
12-30	Rs 251/8	249/4
1-30	Rs. 252 Settlement	249/12
4-30	Rs. 252/8	250/4

	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935.
Highest	235	250/12
Lowest	251	249

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	16-2-35.	This year
Khandesh	2,377	141,790
Central India	1,603	41,577
Barsi and Nagar	376	61,043
Hyderabad Gaorani	346	21,868
Berar	3,400	191,290
Central Provinces	1,741	42,952
Total Oomras	9,843	500,520
Dholera	2,329	85,070
N W Provinces	882	26,781
Rajputana	231	10,549
Sind-Punjab	3,407	213,058
Broach	2,522	24,383
Coompta and Dharwar	36	29,243
Westerns-Northerns	81	21,254
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	28,598
Persian	48	2,304
American	127	5,827
Egyptian and African	2,058	108,713
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	21,564	1,056,509

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th Feb

In full-pressed bales	16-2-35.	This year.
Europe	75	173,420
Japan and China	4,150	468,172
Coast Ports	605	10,224
Up-country by Rail	...	88,950
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,134
Total	4,830	759,900

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 16-2-35	3848000	6342000
Receipts yesterday 16-2-35	5000	11000
Exports to date 16-2-35	3186000	5349000
Stock at Ports 15-2-35	2708000	3599000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-2-35	706000	1892000
Stock at Liverpool 15-2-35	882000	1054000
Visible Supply 15-2-35	6150000	8238000
Quantity in sight 15-2-35	6702000	9818000
Quantity out of sight 15-2-35	5870000	8133000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 18

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 248 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 246/8 on scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was some buying which resulted in a small improvement to Rs. 246/12 and the market was steady at this level. The local market is well liquidated and we think it safe to buy on declines.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but it opened easy at a decline of 2 points. The local market ruled very steady with some short covering. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 247/2
Broach J/A. Rs. 246/12
Oomra March Rs. 222/12
Oomra May Rs. 221/12
Bengal March Rs. 147
Bengal May Rs. 148/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	154	150	147	144
Panjab	...	154	150	147	144
Rajputana	...	154	150	147	144
Oomra No. 3	234	231	228	224	...
C P No. 1	252	249	246	242	...
C P No. 2	241	238	235	231	...
Broach No. 2	...	271	267	263	258

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 18

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine N	...	165
Bengal Fine	...	153
Bengal F G	...	149
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	152
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	148
Wardha-Hingt	...	246
Nagpur/Savner	...	247
Pundhurna	...	235
Yeotmal	...	234
Arvi	...	234
Ellichpur	...	231
Amraoti-Berar	...	228
Khamgaon	...	229/31
Mulkapur	.....	226/28
Khandesh	203	223/25
Jalna/Sailu	...	223/25
Burwah/Sanavad	...	233
Broach Fine	...	262
Punjab/American	...	292
Punjab/American mix	...	267
Cambodia	322	...
Miraj/Sangli	242/267	...
Compta Good	...	...
Busoga	382	...
Jinja	379	...

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb 16

Spot silver prices closed unchanged to-day at 54 3/8 cents.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 18

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275
Banks selling T T 273
Banks buying T T 270 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 555
Banks buying D D 565
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 122 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 1/8 16th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 18th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 18th instant
Java/London 7.17 1/2 16th instant
London/Paris 73.84 16th instant
London/Belgium 20.87 16th instant
London/Switzerland 15.05 1/2 16th instant
London/Italy 57.33 16th instant
London/Berlin 12.15 1/2 16th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th instant
London/New York 4.87 3/8 16th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.20 1/2 16th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-8 1/2 15th instant £7-2-8 1/2 16th instant
Silver London Ready 24 13/16 15th instant 24 15/16 16th instant
Silver London Forward 24 15/16 15th instant 25 1/16 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 55 1/16 15th instant 55 1/16 16th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 15th instant 3/8 per cent 16th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 15th instant 1/2 per cent 16th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

BUDGET AGAIN SHOWS BIG DEFICIT

(Continued from page 9.)

think, show that commerce and industry in India are very definitely on the up grade. It was in earnest of this belief that we announced some days ago that the basic rate for the surcharge on coal would be reduced on 1st April from 15 per cent. to 12 1/2 per cent. and be subject to a maximum of Re. 1 per ton. This will be of particular benefit to long-distance traffic. The overriding maximum of Re. 1 comes into operation at distances of above 700 miles from the coalfields.

CLASSIFICATION

8. While I am on the subject of goods traffic, Hon'ble Members will, I am sure, desire to know what progress has been made in regard to the question of a revision of the General Classification of Goods, a matter which we discussed with the Central Advisory Council for Railways last August. The lines which such a revision would take would depend entirely on the result of a detailed investigation of the traffic in each of the important commodities. The extent to which revenue is likely to be affected by any general revision of freight classification is so great that detailed statistics showing the volume of the traffic in each commodity, the zones within which it moves and the revenue earned therefrom, must be available before any further action is taken. A Committee was specially constituted by the Indian Railway Conference Association to examine and report on the statistics that should be compiled. The Committee's report was considered by the Indian Railway Conference Association at their meeting in October last when they decided that a further examination should be made as to whether it would not be possible to consider a simplification of the tariff without the preparation of the more elaborate statistics which their special Committee had recommended. The matter is coming up for further consideration at the meeting of the Conference Association next month. This contemplated revision of the tariff does not, however, preclude Railways from making meantime such alterations in their rates for goods traffic as circumstances call for. As a result of the discussion at the Crop Planning Conference in June last year, I believe Railway Administrations are now more closely in touch with those officers of local Governments who are endeavouring to facilitate the efforts of the agriculturist in finding a market for his produce. We hope that this co-operation will prove beneficial to both the producer and the consumer and incidentally make its influence felt by an increase in the earnings of our railways.

RELIEF FOR BARODA AGRICULTURISTS

"Grand Old Man" Issues Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 16.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Baroda City Scouts' Annual Sports and Investure was held to-day at Central Head Quarters in Public Park, when Naibdewan Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati presided. The Scout Commissioner, Mr. B. S. Dave explained how the Scout movement is gaining popularity in the State with a record number of more than 10,000 Scouts. Mr. Manilal Nanavati congratulated the prize-winners and stressed the importance of the motto of "Be Prepared" and urged them to serve the society.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, President of the Baroda State Peoples Conference, has issued an appeal for the relief of agriculturists, who have suffered heavily due to cold wave. He proposes to make a tour in districts.

CONFERENCE DATES.

It is understood that the dates of the ensuing Baroda State Peoples Conference will probably be fixed from 23rd to 25th March. Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi and others are expected to attend the session. All preparations are in progress.

BANK PEON CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER TRAIN

Laxman Soma Devli, a peon in the Imperial Bank, was on February 14 found badly crushed under a Railway train near the Masjid Station.

Atmaram Bapu, a cousin of the deceased, in giving evidence, stated that the deceased had been ailing for some time and his behaviour when he resumed duty after some days' leave was queer.

The City Coroner's jury at the inquest on his body returned the verdict: "Death by being badly crushed under a Railway train. The crushing may have been either suicidal or accidental."

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935

Strategic Lines Make Big Hole In Rly. Budget

Surplus Converted Into Huge Deficit

BIGGER PROGRAMME OF WORKS FOR NEW YEAR

Electric Train Service Extension Up To Virar

Presenting the sixth deficit Railway budget on Monday, both the Railway Member and the Chief Commissioner for Railways raked up a vast array of old figures to prove, that in spite of successive deficits, the Railways had made an average profit of over a crore, even in the heyday of the economic depression.

But they could not conceal the fact that the Reserve Fund had been completely wiped out, and the administration had been carried on by successive raids on the Depreciation fund.

The only noteworthy feature for the coming year is the provision for a bigger programme of works, which includes the extension of electric Train service from Borivli to Virar.

The Railway Budget for 1935-36 introduced in the Assembly and Council of State shows the total loss on the working of the Railways, State and Strategic lines, in 1933-34 to have been 7.78 crores as against 7.78 crores, the figure in the revised estimate.

Deficit In 1934-35

The present estimate of the results of Indian State-owned Railways during the current year is a crore better than anticipations. Instead of a deficit of 5 1|4 crores a deficit of 4 1|4 crores is expected.

Reduced Loss In 1935-36

It is hoped that, if the improvement shown in 1934-35 is maintained the total loss (including strategic lines) in 1935-36 will be only 1.90 crores.

If commercial lines, alone, are taken into consideration the result is a surplus of 7 lakhs.

India thus has to pay nearly two crores for maintaining strategic railways for military purposes.

Efforts To Economise

While the receipts next year are expected to be 10 crores lower than 1929-30, the working expenses are 6 crores lower; on the other hand, while they are nearly 9 1|2 crores higher than in 1932-33, the expenses are only about 2|3 crore higher. Looked at in either way —it is claimed in the Explanatory Memorandum—it shows the magnitude of the efforts made by Indian Railways to cut down expenses in order to meet the situation resulting from the economic depression.

Both the Railway Member and the Railway Commissioner in their speeches dwelt on the serious menace to the Railways of road competition which they are endeavouring to meet in every possible way.

Reduced Fares

The Commissioner in emphasing the continued decline in passenger traffic, as against goods traffic which has shown good improvement, said that experiments had been made on the N.W.R. and G.I.P.R. and other lines with reduced fares. The results had been encouraging and the experiment would be extended.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	Accounts 1933-34	Revised Estimate 1934-35	Budget Estimate 1935-36
Net Traffic Receipts (State lines)	24.32	27.49	29.78
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	81	56	59
Net Railway Revenue	25.13	28.05	30.37
Interest Charges	31.14	30.44	30.30
Gain or Loss	—6.01	—2.39	+7

Thus for 1935-36 commercial lines will make a profit of .7 lakhs.
Estimated loss on strategic lines for th esame period 1.97 lakhs.

Estimated deficit for 1935-36 — 190 lakhs.

Railway estimates presented by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Legislative Assembly to-day forecast a final deficit in 1934-35 of about a crore less than originally estimated.

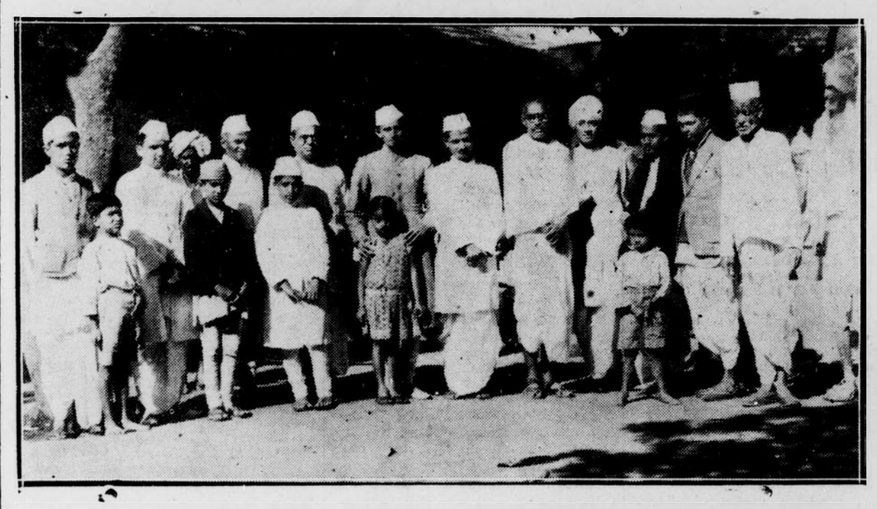
For 1935-36 the budget anticipates a deficit on commercial and strategic lines taken together of nearly 2 crores. For the first time, however, in recent years commercial lines alone are able to shaw a balanced budget for 1935-36.

The revised estimate of the deficit on Railways in 1934-35 is 4 1/4 crores against 8 crores last year. Improvement is entirely due to increase in goods earnings. Passenger receipts are still falling but increase during the present year both in the number of passengers carried and average miles travelled by each passenger justifies hopes of improvement.

The total traffic earnings of State lines are expected to reach 90 3/4 crores—over 4 crores better than last year, though still

(Continued on page 9.)

Village Industries Centre At Panvel



A party consisting of some members of the All-India Village Industries Association and others from Bombay visited the Association centre at Panvel on Sunday, where they saw fresh paddy being pounded and whole wheat ground by men and women workers.

Women grinding the whole wheat.

Women grinding wheat.

Women winnowing the chaff.

NO RELEASE OF SARAT BOSE, SAYS CRAIK

Case Not Examined Even After Assembly's Verdict

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Sir James Grigg informed Mr. K. L. Gauba that the recruitment of the staff to the Reserve Bank was a matter for the Central Board of the Bank. The staff of the Currency Department of the Government at present doing the work which is to be entrusted to the Reserve Bank is being transferred to the Bank and it is understood that a similar procedure is being followed in the case of the Imperial Bank. Approximately 1,500 servants will be transferred, but the number has not yet been finally determined. The Government have no information about the number of the Imperial Bank staff.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

Mr. Asaf Ali asked the Government if they were aware that the domiciliary visits and surveillance to which young men convicted of revolutionary offences were subjected after their release in Delhi and Ajmere, stand in their way of finding employment and resumption of normal life. If so, are Government prepared to take steps to remedy such hardships?

Sir Henry Craik replied that only such persons convicted of revolutionary offences as are considered to be still dangerous are subjected to police surveillance or domiciliary visits. The local authorities fully realise the difficulty felt by these persons in finding employment, and therefore when they are satisfied that the person concerned is no longer dangerous and wishes to resume normal life, surveillance is at once withdrawn.

Mr. Satyamurthi enquired if the Government had considered the effect of passing the adjournment motion of the House censuring the conduct of the Government in detaining Mr. Sarat Bose, a Member of the Assembly and whether the Government proposed to release him.

The Home Member replied in the affirmative with regard to the first query and stated that the reasons which led to Mr. Bose being detained as a State prisoner under Regulation III of 1818 were stated by him on August 1 last in reply to Mr. Bhupat Singh's question and a supplementary question thereon. The question of his continued detention is periodically examined every half year under the provisions of the Regulation. The Government of India have very recently examined the case and do not consider that he should be released at present.

WHY NOT OPEN TRIAL?

Mr. Satyamurthi asked: Did the Government of India examine Mr. Bose's case, after the passing of the adjournment motion in this House?

Sir Henry Craik: No, Sir.

Mr. Satyamurthi: May I know the reasons why the Government of India did not consider the verdict of this House and quietly ignored it?

Sir Henry Craik: The verdict of the House was in respect of certain privileges of the House. The discussion did not centre round the merit of the case and reasons of Mr. Bose's continued detention.

Mr. Akhil Dutt asked: Do the Government of India consider whether they should not release Mr. Bose now or accept the challenge of Mr. Bose to put him on trial?

Sir Henry Craik: The question has been considered.

Mr. Aney: After consideration what did the Government think? Whether Mr. Bose should be put on trial or not.

Sir Craik: The Regulation is applied in the cases where a trial by the court is not intended.

Mr. Aney: Why not accept the challenge?

Mr. Satyamurthi: I understand, when the Government have no satisfactory evidence, they apply the Regulation and do not try the man.

Sir Henry Craik: The evidence is satisfactory, but it cannot be placed before the court.

Mr. Satyamurthi: The evidence is satisfactory, but it cannot stand the cross examination in the court.

Sir Henry Craik: No. That is not the case.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What is the result of the Government's consideration of the effect of passing the adjournment motion?

Sir Craik: The Government consider that Mr. Bose should not be released at present.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Do the Government consider that they owe this House justification of their action in preventing Mr. Bose from attending the Assembly?

Sir Craik: I made that perfectly clear in my reply to the adjournment motion.

ASSURANCE TO HOARE.

Replying to a question as to whether the Secretary of State in Council had stated before the House of Commons that he had been assured by the Governor-General and Governors that the new constitution would be worked by the Indians, Sir N. N. Sircar told Mr. N. V. Gadgil that he was not aware that the Secretary of State made any satement in the terms mentioned in the question.

The Home Member referred Sardar Sant Singh to his reply on the 6th February last to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's question for information as to the number of Bengal detenus and the period of their detention.

As regards their release it would be done when their detention is no longer considered necessary in the interest of public peace.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT.

Replying to a short-notice question by Mr. Satyamurthi regarding the extension of life of the Provincial Councils, Sir N. N. Sircar stated that the Government had not been consulted regarding the extension since 1933, and it was correct that some Councils are enjoying double their normal period of life.

Mr. Sri Prakas wanted to move an adjournment motion, because the Government refused to remove the ban on All-India Hindustani Sevadal and Premahavidyalaya of Brindabon, but the President ruled out, accepting Sir Henry Craik's contention that the matter was not of recent occurrence, although Pt. Govind Ballav Pant contended that the matter arose not out of continuance of the ban, but refusal to remove it as expressed in Sir Henry Craik's answers on February 14.

PRESIDENT MUST GO

Burma Councillors Threaten To Resign If Chairman Is Not Removed

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

Enquiries reveal that the Working Committee of U Chit Hlaing's, Dr. Ba Maw's and the People's separationists) Parties assembled last night and obtained signatures from all the members of the Parties to a representation to the Governor to the effect that they would resign in a body if the President continued in the office.

The representation is to be submitted through the Ministers who also would resign at the eleventh hour.

Difference arose regarding voting on the J. P. C. proposals. At to-day's Council meeting U Chit Hlaing's and Dr. Ba Maw's Parties wanted a free voting and favoured Burma's entry into the Indian Federation while the People's Party (separationists) wanted them to move the J. P. C. proposals as unsatisfactory only.

A fresh sitting of the Working Committee was held this morning at 10 a.m. for further discussion.—United Press.

PHOTO-CINE-RADIO EXHIBITION

Films To Be Exhibited

The following films will be exhibited at the Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition to be opened at the Town Hall to-day.

1. Europe Radio.
2. Hallo Hallo.

This film is a review of Broadcasting studios in England, France, Germany, Italy, etc. giving news from all the World over.

3. Philip's Jubilee.
4. Dance Scenes from Gulsha-e-Alam, Rashk-e-Leila, and Seva Sadan, featuring Miss Zubeida.
5. Educational films as follows:-
   The school of Versailles.
   The School of Montpellier.
   Electricity at the Farm.
   Agricultural Machines.
   Professions for Young Girls.
   Professions for Young Men.
   Manufacture of a Chair.
   Book-Making.
   Art Iron Works.
   The Artificial Flower.
   The Younger Generation.
   A Journey on the Rhine.
   A Wood Carving Factory in Bavaria.
   A Glass Factory in Germany.
   The Sports School in Germany.
   The World Makes a Car.
6. The following films will also be shown if cleared through the Customs in time for the Exhibition:—
   Four Seasons in Japan.
   The Festivals of Japan.
   Nara and Kyoto.

The Educational Films under (5) above are all silent films. The rest are talkies. The films will be shown in the green room in the Town Hall in shows of an hour each with an interval after every show. Once the room is full people will not be admitted until the next show to the green room but they will be admitted to the main hall where the Exhibitors are displaying their material.

The convocation of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi will be held on Sunday (Feb. 24th) at 2 p.m., in the college premises, instead of on the 21st inst.

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